The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 42.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A fire at Kenton, Ohio, on Thursday, destroyed seven business houses. Loss $15,600; insurance $3,000.

—Brigham Young, who has been spending the winter in Southern Utah, will arrive in Salt Lake City to-day.

—The Louisiana Conservative caucus met again yesterday, went into executive session as usual, and adjourned.

—The Sheriff of Adrian, Mich., arrested James Snow, a prominent shirt maker of Columbus, Ohio, charged with bigamy, and took him to Michigan for trial.

—The Sacramenta (Cal.) *Union* has been sold to a number of residents of San Francisco, it is understood in the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

—In New Orleans, on Thursday, a negro was admitted into the senior class of the Boys' High School. Twenty out of twenty-two in the class left immediately.

—Ward, of Colfax (La.) notoriety, representing Grant parish in the State Legislature, was expelled on Thursday for disorderly conduct by a vote of 49 to 9.

—Charley Potter, a "news-butcher," was arrested in Alabama on Wednesday and brought to Memphis to answer a charge of murdering Joe Hyatt on the night of the Carnival.

—The President has approved the joint resolution of Congress authorizing Thomas W. Fitch, Engineer of the Navy, to accept of a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt to his wife, Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.

—The police of Columbus, Ohio, have arrested Geo. D. Kennedy, of St. Louis, on a telegram charging him with embezzlement. He admits having embezzled $1,000. False whiskers and a wig were found in his trunk.

—Two men, formerly of Omaha, Neb., named Decavalier and McIntosh, were frozen to death during the severe storm of three weeks ago on the plains near Sydney, Neb. Their bodies were only found on Wednesday.

—By a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court at Washington as to the right of counties to tax subsidized railroads in Nebraska, some $300,000 will be paid over to the various county Treasurers on Monday next.

—The local rates on freight eastward from Salt Lake by the Union Pacific Railroad are such that parties there have been shipping freight to San Francisco, where, meeting a competitive rate, it is again shipped by rail to New York or Boston.

—Major Y. S. Patton, formerly a passenger agent of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, in attempting to board a moving train at the Louisville depot in Nashville on Thursday night, was thrown under the cars and horribly mangled. He lived but a short time after the accident.

—A large meeting of soldiers was held in St. Louis on Monday night, at which resolutions were adopted thanking the members of Congress who voted for the bill for the equalization of bounties which recently passed the House, and respectfully requesting the Senate to pass the same bill.

—There has been no colder weather during the winter in the Salt Lake valley than ten degrees above zero, and although there has been considerable snow in the mountains, mining operations have continued without interruption, and much more ore has been out taken than during any previous winter.

—At a private meeting of controlling stockholders of the Memphis & Paducah Railroad, a new board of directors, composed exclusively of what is known as the "McComb Ring," were elected directors, nearly all the Memphis directors being thrown out. Subsequently Col. McComb was elected President.

—At a religious meeting at Willard, Ky., last Wednesday night, a shooting affair occurred between three noted characters, named Roorke, Montgomery and Rose. About fifteen shots were fired. Roorke was dangerously wounded, Rose slightly hurt, and a Miss Matney, who was walking with Roorke, was shot between the shoulders. The wound will probably prove fatal. The affair grew out of an old feud. The same parties exchanged shots about three months ago, resulting in the wounding of Roorke slightly.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Matters of Interest to Workers Everywhere.

THE furnaces at Massilon are in blast.

ALL the manufactories of Martins Ferry are running.

THE Fanny Furnace, at West Middlesex, blew out on Monday.

THE Westerman Furnace, at Sharon, also went out of blast the same day.

THE "Little" steel mill of Park, Bro. & Co. went on double turn on Monday night.

MR JOHN S. JEWETT succeeds Mr. John S. Perry as President of the Stovemakers Association.

SPANG CHALFANT & Co. are working five puddlers and one scraper, paying the former $4.50 and the latter $2.25 per ton.

BUENA VISTA FURNACE, at Ashland, Ky., 40x10 feet, made 4,000 tons of pig during its last blast, which terminated on the 28th ult.

AFTER being idle for some time on account of the drought, work has been resumed at the Belcher Agricultural Tool works at Chicopee Falls, Mass.

EVERY department of the new Enterprise Rolling mill of Cowan, Dwight, McCurdy & Co., Youngstown, is now in operation, except the puddling furnaces.

THE Schuylkill Copper-works of Chas. M. Wheatley, at Phœnixville, made 25,000 lbs. of Pennsylvania ingot copper between Jan. 1 and Feb. 15, this year.

AT BEAVER FALLS, the cutlery works and axe works are running 10 hours per day, the saw works are running nine hours, and the file works and the shovel works eight hours.

THE Allen Furnace, at Sharpsville, was blown out last Saturday, in consequence of the miners' strike and inability to procure coal. The blast lasted a little over 13 months, and has been very successful, the average production per day being about 30 tons of good metal.

THERE has been no blast furnace built in Pittsburgh since 1872—the Soho being the last—but as soon as the Bessemer steel trade revives Messrs. Kloman & Carnegie Bros. will build a second furnace by the side of their Lucy. It will be the same size, 75x80 feet, but will have some improvements not possessed by the other.—*American Manufacturer.*

STATE BREVITIES.

THE liquor fines at the last term of the Blair county court aggregated $850.

A FIFTY-CENT marriage occurred in the Northumberland county jail two days ago.

THE Gibsonton distillery, at Bellevernon, paid one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars tax one day last week.

PENNSYLVANIA College, Gettysburg, now has an observatory, including a valuable telescope presented by John E. Graeff, of Philadelphia.

A LITTLE girl three years old, a daughter of Joseph Gray, railroad agent at Blairsville Intersection, was choked to death by a piece of pear, on last Friday night.

MISS KATE COLNOT, of New Castle, went too near the grate, one day last week, when her clothes caught fire and she was terribly burned. Her recovery is said to be doubtful.

THE Commissioners of Butler county have made the following appointments: Counsel to Commissioners, Clarence Walker, Esq.; Clerk, I. S. P. DeWolf; Mercantile Appraisers, Christopher Martin.

AT the election on Tuesday, in Beaver, the following gentlemen were chosen to the several borough officers for the ensuing year. It is the Republican ticket entire: Burgess—Edwin Bollen. Town Council—George W. Hamilton, Frank H. Agnew, William Houston, John Caughey, James H. Cunningham, W. K. Gallagher; School Directors—Joseph Ledlie, William F. Dawson; Justices of the Peace—De Lorma Imbrie; Judge of Elections—Milton Reed; Inspector of Elections—David Shumaker; Constable—Charles A. Griffin; High Constable—Charles A. Griffin; Assessor—Charles A. Griffin; Auditor—Thomas F. Patton.

ONE day last week, Mr. Christy, a teacher of the public school in Franklin township, Lycoming county, just over the line of Davidson township, Sullivan county, at what is known as the Stone School House, came near being murdered in cold blood. It seems that Mr. Christy had given one of the pupils under his charge a flogging for disobedience of orders, and things had quieted down. On the morning following Mr. Christy, on his way to school, discovered written on the snow at the side of the road these words: "Christy must fall!" and while reading a pistol shot was fired at him, striking an atlas he carried under his arm and glancing off, thus saving his life. The would-be murder has not been discovered.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Examination of Tilton Concluded.

Other Witnesses Placed on the Stand.

NEW YORK, February 18, 1875.

On the assembling of the Brooklyn City Court this morning all the parties to the scandal suit were present. Mr. Tilton, in answer to Mr. Shearman, said he knew Katie McDonald, and that she was an old servant in his house. He said he directed her to send two or three trunks of her things to Mrs. Tilton after she left. Witness recognized photographs shown him by Mr. Shearman of Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Dr. Joshua Leavitt and Horace Greely. Witness could not say if he had given these photographs to his wife. Witness also recognized portraits of Judge Morse and Fred. Douglass. (To Mr. Beach)—This is a photograph of Mr. Beecher when he was a younger man than he is now. (To Mr. Fullerton)—These portraits of Dr. Storrs, I did not find in the closet that I know of; they are fresh and clean, and may have been bought in Fulton street yesterday for all I know. I told Katie McDonald that when Mrs. Tilton wanted anything in the house that she could have it by sending for it; she packed the trunks that were sent to Mrs. Tilton. (To Mr. Shearman)—I made a very careful search through the house after Mrs. Tilton left, but do not remember finding these photographs; I found a plaster cast of the dead face of a child's face in a box in the closet; she sent for it, and I not only sent her that, but also all the little souvenirs that were attached.

Another Witness.

Mr. Tilton then stepped down from the witness chair and his counsel called George A. Bell. He testified: I live on Columbia Heights, this city; have lived in Brooklyn about twenty-eight years; I have been a member of Plymouth church since 1847. I was at Mr. Halliday's house when Mr. Tilton came there for an interview; I think this was on the day of the fire at Woodruff & Robinson's store; this so-called scandal was the subject of conversation at that interview; we all talked about it. This interview continued for over four hours. It began by Mr. Tilton urging me to remain in the parlor; Mr. Halliday joined in the request, and I remained; Mr. Tilton began by stating his regrets, calling on Halliday; he said he had called there at the request of Moulton, who had been told that action would be taken by Plymouth church on the scandal, and that Moulton had thought best that the deacons of Plymouth church should not hold their meeting. He then went on to tell of his troubles with Bowen and the *Independent*; I urged him to make a denial of these stories against his wife and his pastor; he replied that he could not make this denial, for he thought there was something in this story—

An Underlying Truth,

which might make it worse for Beecher; I asked him what proof there was of this; he said proof exists in writing above the signature of Beecher; I asked him to give me the proof, he said, I cannot do so, as it is not in my possession; but I will let you see it; he told us that letters were in Moulton's possession, and that if we went in our official capacity to Mr. Moulton, we might see the letters; the last two hours of the interview were spent in inducing Tilton to let us see those letters; Tilton went, at length, into his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull, which he said, was for the purpose of repressing the scandal, which, if it should proceed to publish, I had an interview before this with Beecher, early in the morning, when he said that he had sent for me on hearing that a meeting of the deacons was about to take place that night, and he was anxious that the meeting should not take place, as he was going to Boston and desired that it be postponed; he asked me to see Mr. Halliday and have it postponed, and I was in accordance with his wish that I went to Mr. Halliday's house on the occasion that I met Mr. Tilton; I think Mr. Hawkins was one of the deacons at that time. Mr. Halliday was a deacon *ex-officio* when Tilton left Halliday's I told him (Halliday) why I came there; Halliday said Beecher was mistaken, and that the deacons would not meet; I still retain my membership in the church, and took place about eleven o'clock in the morning. I left before Mr. Beecher went away, but I think I went up stairs, leaving my sister in the parlor, though I may have then left the house. I do not remember seeing my sister again that day.

Redirect examination by Mr. Fullerton: Subpœnas have been served upon me in this case from time to time. I spoke to my wife about this on the day it occurred at our home in Mont Clair. I also spoke to my brother-in-law, Mr. Baker, about it during the progress of this trial about a month ago.

This concluded Mr. Richards' testimony, and he left the stand.

What Jeremiah P. Robinson Knows.

The name of Jeremiah P. Robinson was then called. He took the stand and testified to Mr. Fullerton: I reside in Brooklyn, and know the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. I have known him about two or three years to speak with him. I saw Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house in January, 1871, when Mr. Moulton was sick. I do not remember if I saw Mr. Beecher there after Mr. Moulton's sickness. I have met Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher on the street. I think it was last 4th of July, or Sunday. I met them on Montague street, beside my house. I exchanged salutations with them, and Mr. Moulton said he had not seen me for some time. I said, "No, you could have seen me if you wanted to." Mr. Beecher replied, "Don't be too hard on my friend Moulton; he is as good a friend as God ever raised up for me, and if it had not been for him I do not think I would be alive now." When he said this Mr. Beecher laid his hand on Mr. Moulton's shoulder. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Evarts. He said Mrs. Moulton is a niece of mine. My partnership with Mr. Moulton is not yet dissolved, but the warehouse business has been dissolved since the 1st of January. The merchandise business was fixed to terminate on the 1st of March next. It was at Mr. Moulton's request that the postponement of the dissolution of the partnership in the merchandise took place from January to March.

Mr. Braisher on the Stand.

Wm. M. Marston Braisher was the next witness. He testified: I live in Brooklyn; to this action ever since I came to Brooklyn. I know both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and know the latter's house on Livingston street. I have seen Mr. Beecher on the stoop of Mr. Tilton's house four or five times. I saw him there once early in the morning about breakfast time in the fall. It struck me that it was an early time for a gentleman to be paying visits. I was going on a fishing excursion in my yacht at the time, and I call breakfast time about six o'clock. As nearly as I can recollect it was between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. We did not speak to or salute one another. I was introduced to him once on board the Fulton ferry-boat. I only saw Mr. Tilton once with Mr. Beecher, and that was at the gate of the house. I did not see Mr. Beecher go into the house on this occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts: I have been in attendance here three days, and I was detained from going to Washington to give this evidence. From 1864 to the present time I saw Mr. Beecher go into Mr. Tilton's house four or five times. I do not know if on this particular morning Mrs. or Mr. Tilton were at home. I do not know that on this morning Mr. Beecher had arrived from Washington and called to see Mr. Tilton on business.

This finished Mr. Braisher's testimony and he stepped down from the stand.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

FROM EUROPE.

The British House of Commons Refuses to Admit Mitchell.

A New Election Ordered in Tipperary.

Five German Men-of-War Ordered to Prepare for Immediate Service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 18.—At the opening of to-day's session of the House of Commons, Dr. Kenealy, the newly elected member from Stoke-on-Trent, entered alone. The Speaker requested him to withdraw, because for two hundred years it had been the custom for a new member to have two introducers. John Bright and Whalley then offered to accompany the new member in that capacity, but on motion of Disraeli, the custom was dispensed with in this case.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the election of John Mitchell to Parliament from the county of Tipperary. Disraeli moved a resolution, of which he gave notice last Monday, declaring that Mitchell is ineligible because he was a convicted felon.

O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick, moved that debate be postponed in order to give Mitchell's friends time to consider the peculiar circumstances and determine what course to pursue.

Sir Richard Bagally, Attorney General, confessed that he had not had sufficient time to consider all the legal aspects of the case, but argued that Mitchell was liable to arrest and disqualified to hold a seat in Parliament.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said the doubts expressed by the Attorney General showed that delay in this matter was desirable. A mistake would entail the greatest consequences.

Martin, an Irish member and Home Ruler, declared himself responsible for Mitchell's election, having been consulted in regard to its legality.

The Marquis of Hartington thought after the admissions of the Attorney General it would be more dignified to refer the question to a select committee.

Disraeli ridiculed a reference of this question to the Committee of the House, he said, must decide it with promptitude, and not show such ignorance of its privileges as to allow a convicted felon to sit within its halls.

The motion to postpone debate was rejected—105 yeas to 309 nays.

A motion to refer the subject to a committee was negatived, and Disraeli's resolution was adopted without a division of the House.

A motion for a new writ of election in the county of Tipperary followed, and was carried without a division.

Gladstone and the leading Liberals voted with the Home Rulers in favor of postponing the discussion. It is stated that in consequence of Mitchell's disqualification, his son, formerly a Captain in the Confederate service, will be presented as a candidate for Parliament in Tipperary. Should he prove disqualified, Kickham, a released Fenian, will be invited to stand for the county. Mitchell is reported to be seriously ill in consequence of the excitement attendant upon his election.

FRANCE.

A New Senate Bill.

PARIS, February 18.—The Right and Left Centres have agreed on a new bill for the organization of the Senate. It provides that the Assembly shall appoint seventy-five Senators, who shall be irremovable. The remaining two hundred and twenty-five are to be elected by Councils General, Municipal Councils and Council's of Arondissement, and one-third of that number is to be renewed by election every three years.

President MacMahon has agreed to renounce for the executive the prerogative of appointing a portion of the Senate.

GERMANY.

Men-of-War Ordered to Prepare for Immediate Service.

LONDON, February 18.—Five German men-of-war at Kiel have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate service. Their officers and crews are not allowed to go ashore. It is supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters in case there is any further delay in satisfactorily settling Spain for the Gustav outrage. This movement will probably force Spain to resume active measures against the Carlists.

BY MAIL.

From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—The Pacific Mail chartered steamer Vancouver arrived this evening. She left Hong Kong on January 20, and left Yokohama on January 30.

YOKOHAMA, January 30.—February 15 is the date fixed for the final departure of the English troops from Yokohama. The French troops leave the following day, but possibly may be further detained by smallpox in the English camp.

A commemorative medal is to be given to all participants in the Formosa expedition.

$200,000 has been appropriated by the Japanese Government for expenditures in connection with the Philadelphia centennial—for the purpose of sending Commissioners to examine the industries and report, $100,000; for the exhibition of Japanese articles to be sent, $50,000, and for transportation $20,000.

The provisional offices in Yeddo of various kinds, of former provinces, about two hundred and fifty in number, have just been abolished, and the business concentrated in a bureau of the Interior Department.

The Ex-Daimio of Ariva offered to construct a railway from Yeddo to the northern extremity of the island at his own cost.

The smallpox continues among foreigners in Yokohama and Yeddo, but is declared by physicians to have reached its limits.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 19, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling, barometer; winds shifting to easterly; warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President

An Extra Session of the Senate Called.

Address by Southern Democratic Congressmen.

White Leaguers and Ku-Klux Advised to Stop Their Barbarities.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1875.

Address by Southern Democratic Congressmen.

The following address has just been prepared by Democratic members of the South and Southwest:

To the People of the Southern States:

You have confided to the undersigned, in this conjunction of affairs, the delicate and difficult task of guarding in the Federal Congress your public interest, your rights and your reputation. You will, therefore, pardon the liberty we take of addressing you at a period so critical upon a matter affecting your destiny and that of your posterity. You cannot have failed to observe the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of the Republican party to revive the animosities of the late war, which happily are fast giving place to a spirit of concord and unity in every section of our common country. The impossibility of success must certainly the effect of these appeals to passion. We believe that through the honest representation of a few upright and conscientious Federal officers and agents, an independent and reliable public press, and of many citizens without regard to party, the true condition of the Southern States and real sentiment of the Southern people are being gradually made known to our fellow citizens of the North. We have given a fishing excursion in my yacht at the time. their favorable decision when fully apprised of all the facts. The great ends of good government will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have ever been enemies and come together again as in the early days of the republic, emulating each other only in devotion to the best interest of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view, there is nothing calculated to wound honor and manhood of a brave people to resolve to suffer with heroic patience, whatever be their provocations and wrongs, looking confidingly to the future for a hopeful future, and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignified moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard the colored man as a component of the peace, maintaining the kindliest relation towards the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty in which we have been reduced and the corruption and misery which now afflict has subjected its rests not so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurance of Federal support, have by appeals to his worst passions sought to make him our enemy. While we labor by all honest means to overthrow him of the truth that our interest and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between the races are the enemies of both, let us at the same time see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed rights, to vote as he pleases in all elections. Let us counsel and deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party who come seek to know the truth or to find homes upon our fertile soil. We would solemnly admonish you of the disheartening fact that every street disturbance, every homicide of whatever character, by whomsoever committed, by black or white, Republican or Democrat, the amount appropriated by to every community upon the earth, is perverted into evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and violence, and a purpose to accomplish political ends. We well know the gross injustice of such charges, which have weight only where ignorance of our true condition prevails. Strenuous efforts are now being made by those who misrepresent you to induce the passage by Congress of most dangerous measures in order to irritate our people to drive them to despair and to provoke them to violent outbreaks in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military force. Such a policy, we hope that a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it be accomplished, it would be against the judgment of the wisest Democratic but of the moral worth and statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such Republicans as Bryant, Evarts, Charles Francis Adams, and others whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country. We may, however, mistake. The most extreme, oppressive and unconstitutional measures may be imposed upon you. In such event you would appeal to the calm judgment and patriotism of the suffering people, by every hope of the future, for continued forbearance and hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of their rights, the protection of our liberties and the safety of our republican form of government.

Signed by Senators Goldthwaite, Stevenson, Norwood, Cooper, Gordon, Ransom (N. C.), McCrary, Bogy, Johnson and Merriman, and signed by the following members of the House of Representatives: Blount, Caldwell, Bell, Bromberg, Atkins, Waddell, Geddings, Herndon, Miles, Millie, Hancock, Crittenden, John Young Brown, Harris, Young (Ga.), Whitthorne, Bright, Crossland, Brown, Beck, Blount, Adams, Clark, Arthur, Comingo, Durham, Hunton, Hatcher, Gunter, Glover, McLean, McLeach, Yance, Robbins, Blount, Harris, Whitehead, Standiford, Stone, Sloss, Young (Ky.), Wells (Mo.), Milliken, Read and Lamar.

An Extra Session of the Senate Called.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the fifth day of March next to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, having considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the fifth day of March, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Pacific Mail Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail investigation this morning, and examined George D. Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, who corroborated the statement of Mr. Whiting made several days ago as to the character of the check for $18,500 given to Senator Cole as agent of Whiting for the payment of an instalment on the stock of the company, to which Whiting had subscribed.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 18.—In the Senate bills were introduced to authorize Probate Judges to remove an assignee for good cause, and appoint another in his stead; also, to punish for the adulteration of milk. The House bill to punish by heavy penalties the careless use of fire-arms, whether loaded or unloaded, was passed.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced to compel railroad companies annually to exterminate noxious weeds on lands owned by them; to prevent all persons to practice law who are of good moral character and will take an oath to faithfully discharge their duties, without an examination.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, February 18.—The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Thomas Costigan, member from New York, giving the Mayor of that city power to remove boards of departments and other officials, without the consent of the Governor, and power to appoint officers for the Board of Aldermen to confirm, passed the House to-day.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 18.—At a conference of the friends of W. D. Washburn last night, his name was withdrawn as a candidate for United States Senator. Three ballots have to this hour (1 P. M.) been taken in joint convention. The last ballot stood: Ramsey, 6; William Lochren, Democrat, 61; Gordon E. Cole, 18; S. J. R. McMillan, 48. The latter gentleman has increased 18 from the first ballot, and Cole lost 15. Lochren really lacks but 3 votes of an election. As it is pretty well understood that whenever their votes will elect, five in joint convention. The last ballot stood: Ramsey, 6; William Lochren, Democrat, 61; Gordon E. Cole, 18; S. J. R. McMillan, 48. The latter gentleman has increased 18 from the first ballot, and Cole lost 15. Lochren really lacks but 3 votes of an election. As it is pretty well understood that whenever their votes will elect, five Republicans from Minneapolis and Hennepin county will vote for him.

The fourth ballot in joint convention today stood: Lochren, 64; Cole, 67; Nilan, 59; Ramsey, 7; scattering 3.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Resolution for the Admission of Pinchback Laid on the Table.

The Bill for the Improvement of the Mississippi River Passed by the House.

The Revenue Bill Again Considered.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1875.

SENATE.

The Question of Admitting Pinchback.

At 2 o'clock A. M. Mr. Hager yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—yeas 4, nays 33. When the motion to adjourn was made but one or two Senators were in their seats, the others being asleep in the cloak and committee rooms, but they were soon called out to vote.

The discussion of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback lasted all night, and at 9:30 this morning Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following amendment:

Strike out the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and insert the following: That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and is hereby instructed to report forthwith a bill declaring that no constitutional Government exists in Louisiana, and providing for an election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly for the State of Louisiana, and all other State officers which by the constitution of that State are to be elected by a vote of the people there.

Mr. RANSOM then took the floor and spoke at some length of his desire to restore peace and good will between the North and South.

Mr. RANSOM spoke till noon, when he said it was impossible for him to go on in his present physical condition. He would therefore ask the Senate to adjourn, but would ask the privilege of being heard at a future time.

Mr. BOUTWELL then took the floor.

Mr. NORWOOD spoke on the general condition of the country. At half-past three o'clock he yielded to Mr. Morrill (Me.), who appealed to his friend Morton to allow this resolution for the admission of Pinchback to be laid aside now, that the Indian Appropriation bill might be considered.

Mr. MORTON opposed laying the resolution aside, and said the disposal of it was of more importance than the passage of appropriation bills. If they failed, an extra session would have to be called, and the responsibility would not be with the Republicans.

The Senate, at four o'clock, on motion of Mr. MORRILL (Maine), by a vote of yeas 39 to nays 24, laid the resolution for the admission of Pinchback on the table.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Edmunds, Ferry, Flanagan, Freilinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordan, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sharon, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, Windom and Wright—39.

Nays.—Messrs. Boreman, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Jones, Logan, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramey, Sargent, Spencer, Stewart and Wells—20.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.), who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Mr. Boutwell, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. WEST moved that the Senate adjourn. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 32.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. SCHURZ presented resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri in favor of establishing a branch mint at St. Louis. Referred.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. WINDOM, who has charge of the bill, said the amount appropriated for the Indians for the present fiscal year was $5,-000,000, and the amount appropriated by this bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as reported by the committee, was $3,527,924—a decrease of $462,076 as compared with the bills for the present fiscal year. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had added to the bill which came from the House $277,317. As the bill was reported to the Senate it was $1,723,757 less than the estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Several unimportant amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the resolution fixing the hour of meeting of the Senate at 11 o'clock A. M., and it was amended so as to provide that it take effect on Saturday next, and then agreed to.

Pending the discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. SARGENT moved to adjourn. Agreed to, and the Senate, after a continuous session of nearly twenty-nine hours, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Revenue Bill.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill. The first vote was on Mr. Southard's amendment as amended by the amendment of Mr. Cox to strike out the first section of the bill, which relates to the tax on whisky. The amendment was lost, 64 voting in the affirmative and 99 in the negative.

Mr. BANNING moved to strike out the proviso in the first section, taxing stock on hand.

Mr. DAWES explained that the effect of striking out the proviso would be to tax the stock on hand one dollar. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KASSON offered an amendment on behalf of the committee, providing that the tax on spirits, contracted to be delivered before the tenth day of February, shall be paid by the purchaser. Adopted.

Mr. ARCHER, of Indiana, moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—65 to 88.

Finally the section was allowed to stand, so far as the tax on whisky is concerned, and section second, providing for increasing the tax on tobacco, was read and considered.

The second section of the bill gave rise to a long debate. Various amendments looking to a reduction of duty were offered and rejected. The principal amendments adopted were the first amendment in regard to contracts, similar in its provisions to that now in force, and the first section, and the second amendment increasing the tax on cigars which now pay a five dollar tax to six dollars. Cigarettes are raised from $3.50 to $3.75.

At two o'clock further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Improvement of the Mississippi River.

The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river was taken up.

Mr. STANARD, who has charge of the bill, made a long explanation of its provisions, and advocated it.

Considerable discussion followed. Several amendments to the bill were offered and rejected. One offered by Mr. Thompson to strike out the appropriation for the work under the Secretary of War to construct the work in case of the default of Mr. Eads was adopted, and the bill passed.

The Tariff Bill.

Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The third section, repealing the tax on matches, was stricken out. For the fourth section, increasing the duties on molasses and sugar 25 per cent., a substitute was adopted substantially the same, but including melada.

A motion to strike out the fifth section, which repeals the ten per cent. reduction on manufactured goods, was discussed without action until the committee rose.

Mr. COBURN, from the select committee on Alabama affairs, reported a census three bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for Pension bills only.

MANITOBA.

An Editor Fined for Contempt.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 18.—A Fort Garry special of last evening says Luxton, editor of the *Free Press*, was before Chief Justice Wood to-day, at the Court of Queen's Bench, for contempt of court in publishing strictures on Wood's action in the Schultz perjury case. Luxton refused to retract or apologize, and cheers and applause from a crowded court room. Luxton was fined two hundred dollars, or imprisonment until paid. The fine was made up by subscription immediately. An article in this evening's *Free Press* may create another dose to-morrow. Schultz left for Ottowa this morning amidst a storm of groans and hisses. The indignation against Chief Justice Wood is increasing rapidly. Lepine is sawing wood in the jail yard.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 18.—At a conference of the friends of W. D. Washburn last night, his name was withdrawn as a candidate for United States Senator. Three ballots have to this hour (1 P. M.) been taken in joint convention. The last ballot stood: Ramsey, 6; William Lochren, Democrat, 61; Gordon E. Cole, 18; S. J. R. McMillan, 48. The latter gentleman has increased 18 from the first ballot, and Cole lost 15. Lochren really lacks but 3 votes of an election. As it is pretty well understood that whenever their votes will elect, five in joint convention. The last ballot stood: Ramsey, 6; William Lochren, Democrat, 61; Gordon E. Cole, 18; S. J. R. McMillan, 48. The latter gentleman has increased 18 from the first ballot, and Cole lost 15. Lochren really lacks but 3 votes of an election. As it is pretty well understood that whenever their votes will elect, five Republicans from Minneapolis and Hennepin county will vote for him.

The fourth ballot in joint convention today stood: Lochren, 64; Cole, 67; Nilan, 59; Ramsey, 7; scattering 3.

HARRISBURG.

A Number of Bills Passed Finally.

The Question of Permitting Defendants to Testify in Criminal Cases.

Petitions and Memorials in Favor of a Free Pipe Law.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 18, 1875.

SENATE.

A number of bills were reported; among others, the following:

Medical Practice.

To regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the Commonwealth. This bill excited considerable discussion, in which Senators WOOD and ROEBUCK explained its features. Messrs. ANDERSON (Allegheny), RUTAN and ERMENTROUT supported the bill. Mr. BECHTEL opposed it.

On its final passage, the vote was: yeas 36, nays 3. The only modification made in the original bill was in the provision that a certificate of license granted by a board of medical examiners to a physician shall expire in 1886. The amendment does not limit the time.

Other Bills Passed.

An act authorizing changes of venue in criminal cases.

Authorizing Judges of the several Courts throughout the State to fix regular terms and generally regulate the same.

Testimony of Defendants in Criminal Cases.

Discussion of the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases occupied the rest of the session, Messrs. PLAYFORD and CHALFANT making exhaustive speeches against its adoption as detrimental to justice.

Nominations Laid Over.

The following nominated Notaries Public, from the Governor, were laid over: Mark Burke, Pittsburgh; Daniel Wenke, Birmingham; William Henry and G. S. Crosby, Armstrong.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 P. M.

The bill on third reading, "An act to permit defendants, to testify in criminal cases," occupied the entire afternoon.

Mr. WALLACE made a forcible, logical and eloquent speech against the same.

Mr. STRANG also spoke against the bill.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned at half-past five, P. M.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed Finally.

Repealing the proviso in section first of the act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors in the State.

An act supplementary to and authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances; authorizing such association to use a common seal in their transaction of legal business, and acknowledge instruments by their Chairman and Treasurer.

The supplement to the act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroads was called up and passed on first reading.

The Free Pipe Bill.

Mr. LONG got in a petition of 500 coopers, memorials from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Refiners Association, and resolutions of the Allegheny Councils favoring the Free Pipe Line bill.

Passed on Second Reading.

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

The Senate Kidnapping bill.

The Senate bill declaring the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church the successors of the trustees of the Presbyterian House, and authorizing the latter corporation to transfer property held for the former.

The Senate supplement relating to writs of *quo warranto*.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 P. M.

Regulating City Governments.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies or work for said cities, authorizing an increase of the indebtedness, and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offences in all said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, passed second reading, when Mr. LOEB (Allegheny) amended the bill by applying Wallace's charter for third class cities when a two-thirds vote of Councils shall accept.

The entire afternoon session was taken up by bills on second reading.

Adjourned at six P. M.

An Exhibition.

The Philadelphia deaf and dumb children gave an exhibition this evening before the members in the hall of the House. K.

ST. PAUL.

Letter from Wm. S. King—He Denies the Right of the Legislature to Inquire Into His Private Affairs.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 18.—A long letter has been received from Wm. S. King, addressed to the Legislature, in response to a resolution requesting him to explain his connection with the Pacific Mail business or resign as a member elect of the next Congress. King denies the right of the Legislature to inquire into his private affairs, to which he refuses to consent or demand his resignation. He denounces as a legislative lie, which epithets he puts in Italics, the assum

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE FREE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE FREE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

THE sluice-gates of Democratic gush on the Louisiana question have been opened again.

THE strike of the weavers at Fall River, Massachusetts, is evidently nearing the critical point, when somebody must yield. The result will be looked for with interest as showing the probable drift concerning all the strikes in the country.

MR. HOPKINS, Democratic M. C. from the Twenty-second district, is credited with Gubernatorial aspirations, and has commenced to view the landscape o'er, they say, with an eye to a vigorous canvass for the Democratic nomination.

THE Youngstown *Register* and *Tribune* have been consolidated, and hereafter the *Register and Tribune* will be the title of the new combination. The paper is a neat, spicy and newsy sheet, which deserves, as it will doubtless win, every success.

A BILL providing that the medical colleges shall have all unclaimed bodies from coroners, poor houses, and penal institutions, has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature, and is likely to become a law. The effect of the bill will be to greatly damage the profession of body snatching.

AFTER an exciting canvass Mr. A. W. Bell has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Armstrong county Legislative representation occasioned by the death of Dr. Hunter. The vote received by the successful candidate was quite complimentary, as the majority was not only large, but was an increase over the vote polled last Fall by the Republicans.

HON. ALLEN T. CAPERTON, the new Senator from West Virginia was a member of the Confederate Congress, is a graduate of Yale College, a lawyer, and sixty years of age. He is a man of fair culture, of good natural abilities, and personally ranks as a gentleman. As a public man, however, his chief characteristic has been his disloyalty. He was a rebel, and is a strong partisan, and his election, it is said, to have been due more to a spirit of sectional animosity than to his pre-eminent fitness for the position.

CONGRESS gets in a hurry when Pittsburgh puts in any claim for compensation for losses suffered during the war. The builders of iron-clads who lost so heavily on their contracts did not get much sympathy the other day, when they presented a respectful request to have their claims referred to the Court of Claims. The Chairman of the Committee on War Claims is credited with bringing about the refusal of the modest request of the claimants—not on the ground of any injustice of the claim, but apparently to stave off action.

THE opening of the Local Option battle at Harrisburg, was quite spirited, and indicates that the conflict is to be one of intensity. Both sides are said to be well prepared for the struggle, and the lines will be brought down to close quarters. Judging from the temper of the House on the first day of the debate, it would seem as though the repeal would be carried there, by perhaps a very small majority, but the discussion of the subject may lead to a change of views, and bring about a different result. In such a matter it is hard to predicate a result.

WHEELING is to be the Capital of West Virginia, as Governor Jacob has decided not to interpose his veto, to prevent the bill to that effect from becoming a law. There is consequent rejoicing in Wheeling, and the people and press of that city, are jubilant; so jubilant indeed is the press that in a moment of self-gratulation, the *Intelligencer* advises Pennsylvania to go and do likewise, by making Philadelphia the State Capital; sage advice for which the people of Pennsylvania will doubtless be courteously thankful, but which they will be rather slow to adopt.

DURING the year 1874 the boats of the Baxter Steam Canal Boat Company, on the Erie canal, made thirty-nine round trips from Buffalo to New York and back, and it is the intention to increase the fleet during the present year to one hundred boats. The up freights amounted to 5,530,858 pounds, of which the freight bills were $7,319.73. The down freights amounted to 15,740,226 pounds; freight bills, $25,732.47. Total freights, 21,271,084 pounds; total bills, $33,052.20; tolls paid to the State, $10,104.10; average time of round trip, 15 days; coal consumed for each round trip, 42 tons; cost of running per round trip, $250.50.

OUR National Treasury has just been replenished by the payment of $20,000 by the Government of Chili, on a claim that was over half a century old. The claim arose out of the detention, in the harbor of Chili, of a United States ship, loaded with sperm oil. Captain Terry, who was the largest owner of the vessel, called on every President from Jackson to Lincoln in relation to his claim, and frequently stated that if the Government would give him a letter of marque he would collect the claim without any further trouble to the Government. Claims usually grow by lapse of time, but this one, although nearly half a century old, has dwindled down to nearly one half its original amount.

THE latest "Irish question" which the House of Commons has under consideration is concerning the disposition to be made of the notorious John Mitchell. The county of Tipperary has returned John to Parliament as a member, and the House of Commons proposes to declare his seat vacant, because he is a felon in the eyes of the British law, he having taken up arms in the Fenian cause. He started for England a few weeks ago, and will probably succeed in making a temporary sensation there, as he is out of his element except when in a turmoil. He is a blatant braggart, and not worth attention, but the House of Commons nevertheless will have to settle the question in some way. The principle is involved whether a convicted felon can hold a membership in the House, and back of all is the question of Home Rule.

THE New York *Times* thinks that "whatever may be the merits of the dispute between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, the public seem likely to be the gainers from this breach of the good understanding between these corporations. A reduction of from fifteen to forty per cent. on passenger fares to the West attended the last warfare between these companies, and is almost certain to be a result of this one. The establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Baltimore is spoken of as one of the retaliatory measures likely to be resorted to by President Garrett, and that step would undoubtedly conduce to a decided cheapening of freights. On the whole, the irrepressible jealousies between railroad corporations seem to be as good a check upon the abuse of their privileges as legislation has yet been able to devise."

WHATEVER may be the differences of opinion entertained of the guilt or innocence of the defendant in the Brooklyn trial, there can be but one opinion with reference to the spirit of joviality which seems to prevail with all the parties engaged. We are told that Mr. Beecher smiles whenever there is the slightest opportunity, and likewise the blonde young man who figures as his prosecutor. This mirthfulness of the two principals, also seems to be infectious, and sometimes lawyers, witnesses, jury and spectators, are alike convulsed with laughter, while the dignity of the Court has been unbent at times, sufficiently to admit of the indulgence of a quiet joke. The only one of the actors in this drama who thus far seems to have risen to the real dignity of the occasion is Mr. Evarts, who has added to his legal fame the grace of a high-toned gentleman. The outside world may, perhaps, be a little obtuse as to the supreme humor of the case, but thus far they have failed to see the exact place where the laugh appropriately comes in. To them it seems like mingling the hilarity of a bacchanalian revel, with the mournful strains of a requiem.

AMERICAN LABOR PROTECTION.

Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, of the Sixth Ohio District, succeeded, on Monday, in the House at Washington, under a suspension of the rules by two-thirds vote, in making an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, providing "That in all contracts for material for any public improvement, the Secretary of War shall give preference to American material, and all labor thereon shall be performed within the jurisdiction of the United States." This is much more important to the northern tier of States than would appear upon its face.

Under a law permitting the National Government to import goods for its own use, duty free, the Secretary of the Treasury ruled that Canadians, under contract with the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, furnishing stone for lake, river and harbor improvements, could import their stone, cut and dressed by cheap labor in Canada, into this country, *free of duty*, holding that it was for Government use; and accordingly issued a circular under which any Canadian contractor could import whatever he pleased, free of duty, simply by showing that it was for the use of the United States—not "imported by the United States" as the law provides, but simply for the United States, as the law certainly does not provide or permit, as we propose to show.

Under this erroneous construction of the law, certain Canadian contractors, being thus officially assured that they were exempt from the operation of our revenue laws, obtained the contracts awarded by the Engineer Bureau of the War Department for the cut, dressed, and rough stone work on the Sault St. Marie Canal, amounting to some three hundred thousand dollars, underbidding, as a matter of course, all American contractors and laborers who are not thus favored.

Gen. Sherwood has called the attention of Secretary Bristow to his erroneous decision, and obtained a reversal of it. The Secretary has withdrawn his objectionable circulars,—none too soon, however, for under its provisions Canadian contractors and Canadian laborers would certainly obtain all the Government work on the harbor improvements at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and all other similar work in the northern tier of States, quarrying, cutting and dressing the stone with cheap Canadian labor, and importing it into the United States, duty free.

Canadian contractors may now, however, in some instances, after paying duty, furnish cut and dressed stone at a much less rate than home parties, in consequence of the cheapness of material and labor in Canada, with which our contractors could not possibly compete. Therefore, the adoption of the Sherwood amendment will be necessary for the protection of our laborers, of which so many thousands are now out of employ.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

The somewhat heated discussions in progress relative to the puddlers' strike tends to obscure a point that should ever be kept clearly in mind. We refer to the duty of charity. There is danger of including, in one promiscuous class, puddlers, helpers and all others,—those who are involved, and those who are not, in the controversy growing out of the strikes. Incidental to the puddlers' strike are several forms of labor, the operatives in which are thrown out of employment through no fault of their own; and the hard Winter has had the effect of depriving many of employment who, in times of average prosperity, or with a moderate Winter, would have remunerative employment. Thus, putting aside the cases of the puddlers as of debatable propriety, there are many who are needy through no fault of their own, and these should not be harshly treated. These cold, pinching days call for an unusual amount of fuel and food. To many it is met with absolute destitution.

Hard times, unfortunately, develop villainies that serve to make the benevolent cautious in the distribution of their charities. The floods, last Summer, brought to light examples of the class to which we allude. Persons who had no claim whatever to charity were, at times, the most impudent and pertinacious applicants for aid. In some cases they would manage, by falsehood and fraud, to obtain the lion's share of what was to be disposed of. Where public charity is being officially distributed such outrages do not, of course, exact against worthy applicants. But where voluntary and private charity are thus imposed upon, the effect is apt to be seriously injurious. There is a certain demoralizing influence, at times, in extreme poverty that, while its impositions are carefully guarded against, should be leniently considered. It is an old adage that "necessity knows no law;" and when poverty and starvation present themselves within the family circle, it is not strange that extreme measures of relief should be resorted to. Thus falsehood, imposition, and wrongs, of various kinds are practiced, the effect of which must ultimately fall on the heads of the perpetrators, but meanwhile the innocent severely suffer.

Could not all this be, in large measure, remedied, by an agreement among different charitable institutions, to agree as to the exact class of people each shall relieve. For example, we have the Guardians of the Poor, the Temperance Aid Societies, while several of the churches and benevolent organizations have arrangements for distributing. If, for example, the Catholic Churches were to care for the Catholic poor, other Churches those of their faith, the Temperance people the class among whom they especially work, leaving those who have no claims on any society or organization to be cared for by the Guardians of the Poor, we would be free from the danger of having one family quartered on a half dozen forms of relief. If under this arrangement, one organization or society has more than it can care for, it can readily arrange for a division of relief. The point we make is that a mutual understanding will prevent imposture, and this is very greatly to be desired. Thus what is given will be fairly distributed, and made to relieve the wants of the many.

We fully appreciate the difficulties involved in the puddlers' strike, and its bearing on this question of relief. We regret, very deeply, that an adjustment of the difficulty cannot be reached. Without doubt, our industries are depressed, and we incline to think that the puddlers here are played upon by those elsewhere, that one class may be kept from work, in order that others may have it. What has seemed strange to us is that they would plunge into a strike in the edge of a hard Winter. We do not here discuss the right or wrong of the matter,—simply the policy of a strike at this time. We spoke kindly and frankly at the outset of the trouble, and it is becoming a serious question as to how their crews are to be preserved from starvation.

Two workmen, named John Knilling and Jacob Merrer, were killed on Thursday morning while shoveling coal in Dyer's coal yard, on the South Side, Chicago. A bank of coal fell on them and they were smothered to death before they could be extricated.

THE water in the flume of a grist mill at Franklin, Mass., froze into a solid block on Saturday and Sunday last. The flume is six feet high, eight feet wide and fifty feet long. An attempt to thaw it out by burning wood was unsuccessful. The ice on the Merrimac at that place is reported as four feet thick.

A METALLIC coffin, containing the body of a boy, was dragged up from the bottom of the Mississippi river, a short distance above New Orleans, a few days ago. The coffin was of a kind that has not been made within fifteen years, and consequently at least that time must have passed since it was sunk in the river. The coffin, being air tight, had preserved the corpse, and in the body were found several cuts, indicative of a murder.

THERE has been rather a remarkable mortality among the Circuit Judges of South Carolina since 1868. In that year there were eight elected by the Legislature, of whom five are dead, two resigned, and one only remains on the bench. Orr, Platt, Green, Rutland and Boozer are dead; Thomas and Vernon resigned; Judge Carpenter is on the bench, though not in his original circuit. Of seven Judges since elected, three are dead, viz: Lee, Graham and Townsend.

MR. CLARENCE COOK'S long-promised papers on household furniture are to be published in *Scribner's*, and it is hoped that the first article may be given in the June number. Many of the objects illustrated are from his own collection, and the drawings have been engraved either in Paris or by the best American engravers, Henry Marsh and others. It is a matter of pride that the home work has proved most satisfactory. This subject is attracting more and more attention in this country, and these papers, with those which *The Art Journal* purposes to present, will do much to stimulate the taste for artistic furniture.

FEBRUARY.

Some of Its Notable Events.

As a whole, the month of February is not a remarkable one in the history of nations, though many distinguished events have occurred in it, some of which may be recalled with profit. Captain James Cook died on the Sandwich Islands, February 14, 1779. The celebrated Lady Sarah Lennox was born February 14, 1745. She was a maternal ancestor of Lord Napier, lately a Minister here from England. The United States were recognized by France February 6, 1778. The Missouri Compromise, the source of many of Henry Clay's woes, was passed February, 1820. Daniel E. Sickles was acquitted of the murder of Phillip Barton Key, February 26, 1859. Jefferson Davis, elected President of the six seceding States, was inaugurated at Montgomery, February 18, 1861. Fort Henry was captured February 6; Fort Donelson, February 16, with 15,000 prisoners, and Nashville, February 23, 1862. The French offer of mediation was declined February 6, 1863. President Lincoln approved of draft for 500,000 men February 1, 1864. The Union expedition into Florida was frustrated at Olustee, February 20, 1864. Kilpatrick and Dahlgren's operations before Richmond failed February 27, 1864. Congress formally abolished slavery February 1, 1865. February 3, 1865, President Lincoln and Mr. Seward met at Fortress Monroe Mr. Alexander H. Stephens and other Southern Commissioners. General Lee took command of the Confederate armies February 18, 1865, and recommended the enlistment and arming of the negroes. February 23, 1865, Gen. Schofield captured Wilmington, and the same day Beauregard retreated from Charleston.

In English history, Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed February 8, 1587. The accession of James II. took place February 1, 1685. William III. and Mary were proclaimed February 13, 1689. The marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert, occurred February 10, 1840. Tom Moore died February 26, 1852, and Joseph Bonne February 20, 1855. After the marriage of Napoleon III. and Eugenie, January 29, 1853, 4,312 political offenders were set at liberty February 2, 1853. Louis Phillippe abdicated in favor of his infant guardian, Le Comte de Paris, February 24, 1848, and so the historical student could go on culling prominent February nuts, but, after all, he would find a great many more in any other month. These few indicate about how other nations would contribute to the fame of the month.

NOBODY'S CHILD.

BY MRS. PHILA H. LA BARRE.

The following poem was written by Miss Phila H. Case, now Mrs. Phila H. La Barre, and originally appeared in the *Schoolday Magazine*, in March, 1867. It has been noticed and copied and sung and spoken almost everywhere, even finding its way into more than one English publication, and has really become a little "nobody's child," so far as its authorship and due credit are concerned.

Two years ago the poem was set to music and published in St. Louis, ascribed to "E. D." Later it appeared in books of selections, under the name of "Phila H. Child," but has very often appeared without credit whatever.

"NOBODY'S CHILD."

Alone in the dreary, pitiless street,
With no torn old dress, and no bare, cold feet,
All day I have wandered to and fro,
Hungry and shivering, and nowhere to go;
The night is coming on in darkness and dread,
And the chill sleet beating upon my bare head,
Oh! why does the wind blow upon me so wild?
Is it because I am nobody's child?

Just over the way there's a flood of light,
And warmth and beauty and all things bright;
Fond children in robes so fair,
Are caroling songs in their rapture there.
I wonder if they in their blissful glee,
Would pity a poor little beggar like me,
Wandering alone in the merciless street,
Naked and shivering and nothing to eat?

Oh! what shall I do when the night comes down,
In its terrible blackness all over the town?
Shall lay me down 'neath the angry sky,
On the cold, hard pavement, alone to die,
When the beautiful children their prayers have said,
And their mammas have tucked them up snugly in bed?
For no dear mother on me ever smiled,—
Why it is, I ponder, I'm nobody's child?

No father, no mother, no sister, not one
In all the world loves me, e'en the little dogs run
When I wander too near them; its wondrous to see,
How everything shrinks from a beggar like me!
Perhaps 'tis a dream: but sometimes when I lie
Gazing far up in the deep blue sky,
Watching for hours some large, bright star,
I fancy the beautiful gates are ajar,

And a host of white-robed, nameless things,
Come fluttering o'er me on gilded wings;
A band that is strangely soft and fair
Caresses gently my tangled hair,
And a voice like the cavol of some wild bird—
The sweetest voice that was ever heard—
Call me many a dear, pet name,
Till my heart and spirit are all aflame.

They tell me of such unbounded love,
And bid me come up to their home above;
And then with my pitiful, sad surprise,
They look at me with their sweet tender eyes,
And it seems to me, out of the dreary night,
I am going up to that world of light;
And away from the hunger and storm so wild,
I am sure I shall then be somebody's child.

Mrs. La Barre, the author of "Nobody's Child," has won considerable fame in the Eastern cities as a lecturer, and we are glad to learn that she will soon visit this part of the State. She has been engaged to lecture at Clinton and at the "Valley" church, Findley township, and arrangements are in progress for other lectures. Her subject is "The Way of Escape," and from the number of encomiums that the lecture has received we feel safe in predicting that her audience will receive a rich intellectual treat.

Washing Out the Stomach.

Dr. Ewald, of Berlin, has been very successful with the process of rinsing lately devised by him for washing out the human stomach. For this purpose a piece of ordinary india-rubber tubing, such as is used for gas lamps, and about six feet long, is employed; one end is rounded with scissors, and, if necessary, two holes are cut at a short distance from the end. This tube is found to possess quite sufficient rigidity to be passed without difficulty into the stomach. To the outer end a funnel is fitted, into which can be poured either water or a solution of soda, etc., according to circumstances. If the contents of the stomach are to be removed, the outer end of the tube must be sunk to the level of the tubes, or even lower; then the patient must make a short but forcible contraction of the abdominal walls. By this means the tube is filled to its highest point with the fluid contents of the stomach, and becomes, a siphon, the liquid continuing to flow until there is no more, or until the tube is stopped up. This last seldom occurs, if the tube be of moderate calibre. Should it, however, happen, or should the abdominal pressure be sufficient to fill the tube in the first instance, or the patient be insensible, or any similar difficulty arise, it can, in general, be readily overcome by fitting a common clyster syringe to the end of the tube, one stroke of the piston of which usually remedies the difficulty.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FOREIGN NOTES.

SPAIN has had forty governments in forty years.

ELECTION expenses in England are not trivial. Messrs. Bell and Palmer, chosen for the Northern Division of County Durham, spent together, $88,005.

THE export trade of France for 1874 shows an increase of fruit, butter, wool, refined sugar, woolen yarn, and piece goods, and a decrease in wearing apparel, wine, brandy and cereals.

REV. MR. HAWEIS, of Marylebone, London, believes in the dignity of labor. He said in a recent sermon: "If aught should happen to prevent me from retaining charge of this congregation I should take to literature. If I found myself unfit for literature I should trade. If I had not sufficient capital to trade I should black boots." As his Majesty Louis Phillippe once blacked boots, the rector would have a royal example.

PROSPECTUS.

1786. — 1875.

THE

Pittsburgh Gazette

IS PUBLISHED

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

And Circulates in Thirty-two States and Territories.

THE BEST

COMMERCIAL,

Political and News

PAPER

Published in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE GAZETTE

IN EACH ISSUE GIVES

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

BOTH BY

Telegrams and Special Correspondents.

ITS COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

ARE WITHOUT A RIVAL.

In Politics it Sustains the Republican Party of the Country.

But freely discusses men and measures relating to the politics of the nation.

THE GAZETTE

IS

An Official Journal

OF THE

General Government, the State Government, Allegheny County and the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny,

AND

Publishes All Official Advertisements.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

AND SENT TO

All Mail Subscribers Free of Postage.

Heretofore the Postage has cost our subscribers one dollar and twenty cents per year. The terms, including postage, are for

12 Months	$10 00
6 Months	5 00
3 Months	2 50
1 Month	1 00
1 Week	15

The Weekly Gazette

Contains all the Important Foreign and Domestic News of the Week; received through the Telegrams of the Associated Press, and by Correspondents; also, Editorials on all the Leading Topics of the Day.

ALSO, FULL AND COMPLETE

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REPORTS,

Which are acknowledged to be THE BEST PUBLISHED IN THE CITY.

Its Literary Department also contains Choice Selections of Reading Matter, the Richest Gems of Poetry, and General News concerning the great world of Literature, Music, the Drama and Art.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Is printed on the same Size Sheet as the Daily Gazette, and is therefore one of the Largest as well as the Best Weekly Published in the City.

Heretofore the Postage on the WEEKLY GAZETTE has cost our subscribers thirty cents per year.

CLUB TERMS.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE will be mailed singly and in Clubs, postage prepaid, on the following liberal terms:

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Parties desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application. Address,

KING, REED & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, February 17.

New and Desirable
our Counters, and mo
Bought in the United

Dress Goods!
AND
OUTSIDE GARMENTS,
New Spring Styles, Materials and Colors.

At 25c, Choice New Camel's Hair Shawls.
At 25c, Spring Shades in Alpacas and Poplins.
At 25c, Spring Shades in De Beges.
At 25c, Extra Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Extra Heavy Black Alpacas; a great bargain.
At 37½c, Decided Bargains in Black Alpaca.
At 50c and 62½c, Extra Fine Black Alpacas.
Most Decided Bargains in Black All-Wool Cashmeres at 87½c, 90c and $1.
Finest Black Mohairs and Cashmeres at much less than usual prices.
New Spring Delaines, Tycoon Repps, &c.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
Children's Dress Goods in great variety.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS
A most complete stock.

At 12½ to 25 cents, many most decided Bargains in DRESS GOODS.

Black and Colored Dress Silks

SPECIAL BARGAINS:
At $1.25, An Extra Good Black Dress Silk.
At $1.37 and $1.50, Decided Bargains in Black Silks.
At $1.75 to $2, Superior Black Dress Silks.
Finest Black Dress Silks, at equally low prices.
Colored Dress Silks in all desirable shades.

Latest Paris and Vienna Styles in Ladies' Made-up Suits, All desirable materials and colors.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques.
New Woolen and Paisley Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, of every description.

To

To meet the requirements of our large and increasing New Goods suitable for the Spring Trade. Our buying everything marked at such prices as to secure

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, February 17.

Goods, suitable for ou
re Daily Arriving, all
States.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT
Our Standard Low Prices.

Best Bargains to be found in this country in
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Of all widths and qualities.
New Spring Calicos, at our lowest prices.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Feather and Straw Bed Ticklings.
Turkey Red Damask Table Linens.
White Table Linens, at decidedly low prices.
Linen Towels, and Towellings.
Bath Towels, Finest Linen Towels.
Linen Napkins and Doyles, white and colored.
Pink, Blue and Green Linen Table Cloths.
Furniture Chintzes, Dimity and Checks.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Fine White and Colored Counterpanes.
White Honey-comb Quilts.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Linens.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Families and others supplied with above goods, by the piece or dozen, at our lowest wholesale prices.

Best Eastern and Country
BLANKETS,
Fresh and clean, at lowest prices.
Gray Blankets, extra bargains.

EVERYTHING THE PEOPLE WANT IN
Barred, Twilled and Plain Flannels.
Fine White Flannels, all qualities.
Fine Plain colored and Plaid Flannels, of every description.

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Extra Good Bargains in
Cassimeres of all qualities.
Tweeds, Jeans, &c.

our Customers in these Cities

sing trade throughout Pennsylvania and the Weste patrons will therefore now h ve an opportunity of rapid sale.

Nos. 165, 167 a

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. J. DONNELL, secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	R. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the Insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.

M. Voegtly.	C. C. Boyle,
Jas. P. Brewer,	J. C. Lupp,
C. Yeager,	Jacob Painter,
L. Walter,	Thomas Mellon,
James Graham,	Wm. G. Frazier,
Geo. W. Evans,	E. H. Alexander,
J. C. Fleiner,	W. W. Patrick,
Louis Gazzam,	
C. YEAGER, President.	L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.	THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	D. Thaxen,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,
	H. Sellers McKee,

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyer.

UNION INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, 116 SMITHFIELD STREET (2d Floor))
Mellon's Building.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CURBAGE, C. LAIPLE Vice Presidents
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
J. W. J. MCCLAIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

James H. Hopkins,	Geter C. Shidel,
A. G. Curbbage,	John Evans,
James Bowen,	Louis Morgenstern,
G. Stengel,	Charles Meyran,
C. Laipe,	Jacob H. Walter,
Chas. A. Colton,	William Halpin.

GEORGE OGDEN, General Agent.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

1875.

CARPETS.

Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, February 17.

r Present and Early S
offered at Prices as L

WHITE GOODS!
An immense stock, new, fresh and clean.

Victoria Lawns.
Plain Nainsook Muslins.
Striped and Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
White Cambric Muslins.
Plain and Barred Jaconet Muslins.
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins.
Tucked Muslins.
White and Marseilles and P. K's.
Tarlions of all colors.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Everything Desirable.
Received weekly by European Steamers.

NEW WHITE TRIMMINGS
Of every Description.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,
Full and complete stock.

Embroidered and Tucked Sham Pillow-cases and Sheets.
Muslin Pillow-cases and Sheets.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Mattresses and Pillows.
Spring Bed Bottoms.
Elastic Sponge by the pound, for Mattresses and Pillows, perfectly healthy, comfortable and impervious to insects.

Baskets, all sizes.
Trunks in great variety.
And an endless variety of useful
Housekeeping Articles.

and Throughout the Countr

rn and Southern States, we have found it necessary making their selections out of New and Fresh Goo

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

PENNSYLVANIA CASUALTY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, (2d Floor)
Mellon's Building.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CURBAGE, C. LAIPLE, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
J. W. J. MCCLAIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

James H. Hopkins,	Geter C. Shidel,
A. G. Cubbage,	John Evans,
James Bowen,	Louis Morgenstern,
G. Stengel,	Charles Meyran,
C. Laipe,	Jacob H. Walter,
Chas. A. Colton,	William Halpin.

GEORGE OGDEN, General Agent.

1875.

CARPETS.

Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNCILS,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 15, 1875.

Opening of Middle Alley.

Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the opening of

MIDDLE ALLEY,

Was confirmed by Councils February 11th, 1875. Objections to the report must be filed within ten days.

The Report can be seen in this office.

ROLAND T. WHITE,
fe15 Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 9, 1875.

Notice to Parties Interested.

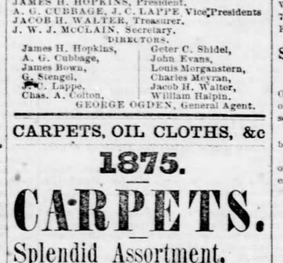
The Report of the Viewers on the opening of a 30 feet street in rear of Fountain street, from Henderson to Quarry streets, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits and costs are due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

JAMES BROWN, Comptroller.
fe9

EASE AND COMFORT!

Nothing can be better than a ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR.



Combines five different articles of furniture in one. Makes an Easy Chair, a Child's Crib, a Lounge, a full length Bed, an Invalid or Lounge Chair, and folds completely up, occupying a space of two feet square by eight inches deep and weighs but sixty pounds. Don't fail to call and examine it before selecting your Holiday Presents. To see it is to appreciate its merits. ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR CO., No. 3 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh

Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, February 17.

WHITE GOODS!
An immense stock, new, fresh and clean.

Victoria Lawns.
Plain Nainsook Muslins.
Striped and Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
White Cambric Muslins.
Plain and Barred Jaconet Muslins.
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins.
Tucked Muslins.
White and Marseilles and P. K's.
Tarlions of all colors.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Everything Desirable.
Received weekly by European Steamers.

NEW WHITE TRIMMINGS
Of every Description.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,
Full and complete stock.

Embroidered and Tucked Sham Pillow-cases and Sheets.
Muslin Pillow-cases and Sheets.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Mattresses and Pillows.
Spring Bed Bottoms.
Elastic Sponge by the pound, for Mattresses and Pillows, perfectly healthy, comfortable and impervious to insects.

Baskets, all sizes.
Trunks in great variety.
And an endless variety of useful
Housekeeping Articles.

and Throughout the Countr

rn and Southern States, we have found it necessary making their selections out of New and Fresh Goo

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POOR, Second Story, City Building,
ALLEGHENY, February 12, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in this office until THURSDAY, February 18th, at noon, for supplying the City Home, at Claremont, with DRUGS for one year. A list of the articles required can be had on application at this office. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN H. MORRISON, President.
Dr. E. H. RIDGE, Secretary. fe15-m18

TO PRINTERS.—THE COMMITTEE on City Printing invite sealed proposals up until THURSDAY, February 18th, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the printing

8,000	Viewers' Notices,
500	Opening Ordinance,
500	Committee Reports,
1,000	Rolls of Councils,
5,000	Register's Notices,
45	Water Tax Duplicates.
1,800	Engineer's Blanks,
2,500	Blanks, Mayor's Office.

Samples can be seen at the office of the City Clerk. Proposals to be addressed to

JOHN A. FOX, Chairman,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed
Time Deposits. Particular attention given to
collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Long, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hogus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberstroh, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to time deposits made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 19, 1875.

The local money market remains comparatively easy, rates ruling about as last quoted. The demand for loans is not so great as lenders would be willing it should be, still there is no reason to complain on that score, under the circumstances. The continuance of cold weather is a bar to very extensive transactions in real estate, and we do not look for much in that direction for a few weeks.

—The Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Chicago has sent notice to the banks in whose drawers unstamped checks have been found that they must "walk up and settle" with the Department. The penalty is $50 fine for each unstamped check. The aggregate amount of unstamped checks discovered was not more than 1,200. The search extended back among the accumulations of years. When it is considered that the number of checks handled by the Chicago banks amount to the astonishing total of 2,000,000 a year, the fact that 1,200 unstamped checks should have eluded the vigilance of the Cashiers in several years does not seem to indicate any great negligence and surely any shade of criminal intent. The banks will appeal to the Internal Revenue Department not to exact, in face of the proof of their efforts to observe the law, the penalty of the strict letter and violation of its letter. It will certainly be impossible to prove any intent on their part to evade it.

—The loans of the Associated Clearing house banks of New York have now increased $20,303,100,000, which is within $500,000 of the maximum reached in any week since the panic of 1873. As compared with the corresponding week of 1874 the deposits are about the same, while the specie reserve is reduced from $30,700,000 to $15,000,000, and the legal tender reserve from $38,000,000 to $36,600,000. The exports from the port of New York are smaller than they were last year, the receipts of cotton, grain, &c., are smaller, and the general trade of the city has not materially increased, if it has increased at all. The $15,000,000 increase in loans above the amount at which it stood at this time last year is probably to be ascribed partly to the demands of the Stock Exchange and partly to the augmented quantities of grain and cotton in our warehouses. These would certainly imply more active were the surplus grain and cotton exported, and fresh supplies brought in from the abundant stores in the interior.

—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court as to what constitutes "net earnings" is very important to the holders of all classes of securities which precede shares generally called common stock. The decision also bears unfavorably on the Government interest in the Railroad, for it materially diminishes the amount on which the Government can collect its 5 per cent.

—A San Francisco rumor has it that Flood & O'Brien will soon start a new bank in that city on a capital of $10,000,000, and "Lucky" Baldwin will also be the head of another bank on a capital of $5,000,000. These three men are now among the bonanza chiefs, and are thought to be worth altogether not much less than anywhere from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

—The aggregate production of pig iron in the United States in 1874 was about 1,960,000 net tons, or two-thirds the product of each of the years 1872 and 1873. The quantity of pig iron unsold at the close of 1874 was 100,000 tons. Pennsylvania, with 262 stacks, makes nearly one-half of all the pig iron made in the country.

—By the "Little Tax riff" law lately passed, cheques drawn "payable one day after date" are liable to the 2-cent stamp duty, and that 5% draft is increased for each violation of the law.

—There was an upward turn again in mining stocks in San Francisco last week, and hundreds of speculators "in all the gold and silver fields" were happy. On the 9th consolidated Virginia advanced from 330 to 412, Ophir from 65 to 85, etc.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113½	113¼
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	119¾	12
5-20 1862	118¾	119
5-20—1864	116¾	117
" 1865	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	119	119
New 5 per cents.	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	115

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	101
Erie	27¾	27¾
L. C.	101½	101
C. & I. C.	6	6
St. Paul	34¾	34¾
Do. Pref.	73	73¾
Michigan Southern	73	73¾
Do Central	42¾	43
North Western Common	55	55¼
Do. Pref	79½	79½
Rock Island	103¼	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91¾
Pacific Mail	31	31¾
Western Union Telegraph	74	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24	24¼
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾
Toledo & Wabash	28	28¼
Harlem	128	128
Adams Express	99½	100¾
American Express	60	60
U. S. Express	85¾	85¾
W., Fargo & Co Express	87¾	87¾
Fort Wayne	97	97¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19¾	19¾
Panama	111	111¾

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P., F. W. & C. R. R.	54½	54¾
" " scrip	107	
Reading	37	
United Cos. of N. J.	130¾	132
Old Creek	11	11¼
Lehigh Valley	44	
Central Transportation	31	
A. V. R. R. 7-20	74	77
P. C. & St. L. 7's	75	

NEW YORK, February 18, 1875.

Money is abundant at 2 1-2@3 on call. Sterling at advanced gradually from 481 and 484 1-2 for long and short to 483 1-2 and 487, with the latest business at 483 and 486 1-2. This was owing to increased ease in the gold loan market. Gold opened at 115 1-4, declined to 114 7-8, and closed at 115. Loans were made at from 1-64 per day to 2, 3, and 1 per cent. for borrowing, and 6@7 per cent. for carrying. The customs receipts were $349,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid $79,000 interest and $277,000 for called bonds. The clearings amounted to $83,000,000. Government bonds were firm. States bonds were quiet and strong. Railroad mortgages were steady. Stocks were active during the forenoon and quieter in the afternoon. The market opened firm and prices were advanced 1-4 to 1 1-4 per cent., with the chief dealings in Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwest, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Ohios. After midday there was a general reaction of 1-4 to 3-4 per cent., and at the second call the market was quiet and steady. Lake Shore led the market, rising during the morning from 73 do 74 1-4, and subsequently reacting to 73¾. Quiet prevailed during the last hour of business, though Ohios fell from 25¾ to 24, Pittsburgh from 91½ to 90, and Missouri Pacific from 45 to 44¾. The remainder of the list was steady at a fractional recovery from the decline noted in the early afternoon. Lake Shore was scarce for delivery during the morning, and 1-32 per diem at one time was paid for use of the stock, which brightened some of the bears into covering. Later the stock was easier and the price fell. The aggregate transactions to-day were 174,000 shares, including Western Union 42,000, Lake Shore 30,500, Ohios 24,400, Pacific 14,000, Rock Island, Northwestern 16,400, Union Pacific 12,000, Wabash 5,900 St. Paul 5,800, Erie 4,500, and C. C. & I. C. 3,000. Lake Shore went up on a report that a large amount of stock purchased yesterday was for account of Commodore Vanderbilt and would be taken out of the market.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120; 5-20's of '62, 116½; do of '64, 117½; do of '65, 117½; do of '65 new, 118¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 115; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 62; do new, 62; Virginia, new, 59; do old 59; North Carolina, old, 26; do new, 13.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86½; American Merchants Union Express, 63¾; United States Express, 58; Pacific Mail, 31¾; New York Central, 101; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 128; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 80¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 85½; Rock Island, 103¾; do preferred, 54¾; Toledo & Wabash, 10¾; do preferred, 28¾; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 26¾; Chicago & Alton, 107; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 5; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 39½; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¼.

LONDON, February 18—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day was £106,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £110,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 42¾, per cent., is now 41⅜ per cent. The Bank of England rate was fixed at 2½ per cent. to-day. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16 per cent., or 7-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 92¾@92⅝; account, 92¾@93; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do '67, 107½; 10-40's, 102¾; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 92; Erie, 28; do preferred, 48.

PARIS, February 18.—Rentes 64f. 77½c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 15,726,000f. during the past week.

FRANKFORT, February 18.—5-20's of 1862, 90.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 18, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets continue moderately active, and while general business is not all we could be desired by any means, it is better than that could be described by any means, it is better than we have seen, and we think that it will continue to improve; there is a much better feeling in commercial circles than there was about the 1st of the year, and our merchants and manufacturers as well, are hopeful in regard to the future. If the lock-out was only ended, and the indications are that it will very soon be, our iron trade in all its various departments here in Pittsburgh would be very much benefitted, as the starting up of the iron mills would directly, as well as indirectly, furnish employment for a great many people, and this is what is very much needed at the present time.

APPLES—In limited supply, the receipts for several weeks having been very light, in consequence of the cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments, and the market is firmer in consequence, but prices remain about as last quoted; $2@2.50 bbl, as to quality and condition.

BUTTER—Fancy is in good demand and firm; choice is steady; low grades dull at former prices.

BEANS—The market is well supplied and dull, but prices have undergone no recent change; $1.70@1.80 for mediums and $2@2.25 for navies.

BUTTER—Dealers nearly all report a very fair trade, and notwithstanding the receipts recently have been liberal, the supply does not appear to be accumulating, and prices are still maintained. Sales at 28@30 for prime to choice rolls; 25@26 for medium to good and 12@16 for common. The New York market has improved slightly in consequence of diminished receipts; western rolls, prime to choice at 24@25, Western, packed, 25@28. A report from the point in question under date of 17th says: Receipts for the week, 1,200 packages; last week, 1,400; same week last year, 13,678 do. There is a shade better feeling in the market, owing to reduced supplies, but sellers do not generally show any more independent action, as they fear that open weather will again loosen liberal supplies, and they correctly deem it advisable for the work of all they can put on their stock without tightening rates, with such prolonged cold weather, which check transportation. Strictly choice is in good demand, but the great effect of the cold snap has been the sending of good sound lines of State into use just at a time when buyers were ready to stock up with more freedom than they have for several weeks past. Western is dull; buyers prefer to pay the difference for fair grades of State, as the former is of such poor quality, being largely composed of late made, poor colored stock. Direct shipment to Liverpool from Milwaukee would be quoted nominally as overstocked.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is rather more offering, but no quotable improvement in prices; 2½@2 75 p.

BROOMS—Have been further advanced, in sympathy with corn. Following are the Union factory rates: No. 2 common, $2.60; No. 3 Hurl, $3; No. 4, $3.25; No. 5, $3.75; No. 6, $4; No. 7 Carpet, $4.25; No. 4 Hurl, $3.50; No. 5, $4; No. 6 Carpet, $4.75; Two Brooms, $1.50@1.75; Missouri do, $2.50@2.75; Siemicost $4@5; Wisps, $1.25@1.75.

BROOM HANDLES—$6 per M p.

CHEESE—Trade is fair, and while there has been no change in prices as yet, the general tone of the market is somewhat stronger, and we think that it will rule higher; there is a much better feeling in commercial circles than there was about the 1st of the year, and our merchants and manufacturers as well, are hopeful in regard to the future. If the lock-out was only ended, and the indications are that it will very soon be, our iron trade in all its various departments here in Pittsburgh would be very much benefitted, as the starting up of the iron mills would directly, as well as indirectly, furnish employment for a great many people, and this is what is very much needed at the present time.

APPLES—In limited supply, the receipts for several weeks having been very light, in consequence of the cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments, and the market is firmer in consequence, but prices remain about as last quoted; $2@2.50 bbl, as to quality and condition

HOME NEWS.

CONCERNING CIRCULATION.

We had a few words to say yesterday on the question of circulation. In the course of the article we quoted certain facts and figures, to show that the circulation of the GAZETTE did not require bolstering at certain intervals by "affidavits" and the other tricks resorted to by flashy papers to keep up a showing. Some papers find it necessary to take an ephemeral circulation on a special day, and by including all the issues of the paper, daily and weekly, to make "affidavit" to that, and thus convey a false impression. It was also shown that the actual number of papers sent out does not always attest the character of circulation, but that a paper which finds its main support in saloons and similar places can hardly claim merit on the score of circulation. The intelligent advertiser will always take a little interest in knowing among what class of people his advertisement is to go, and hence will not be hoodwinked by "affidavits" and such like transparent dodges.

In the same connection also we gave a few figures, which came from a reliable source, and need no bolstering up. These figures have proven rather distressing to some of our boastful cotemporaries; as, for instance, when they showed that the GAZETTE sent 634 pounds of mail matter through the postoffice, and the *Dispatch* but 185 pounds, it was not an agreeable balance sheet for that excessively modest and virtuous journal, and rumor has it that the proprietors thereof were in such a wild despair that they would almost have given their kingdom for some new man to "go it blind" and make a fresh "affidavit."

These figures could not be gainsayed, however, and there is now a necessity for some of these flash journals to make a new "spurt," and the mathematicians of the sheets, it is said, are actively engaged in the herculean task of arranging for the same,—although they are almost overborne by the weight of woe, that has thus been brought upon them.

We make this reference to the circulation question again for the purpose of recapitulating a few facts, and also in the same connection to accord justice where it is due. The *Leader*, which has been actively engaged in canvasing the circulation of the GAZETTE—its chief characteristic being its attention to other people's business—has had the fairness, in one instance at least, to retract a statement it made against the GAZETTE on the question, and to acknowledge its error. The original statement was clipped from the *Dispatch*—the paper whose greatest excellence is its ability to manufacture lies out of the whole cloth—but when the *Leader* was clearly shown its error, it honorably took the back track. Some people might suppose that the *Dispatch*—the originator of the lie,—would act in a similar manner, but that we do not expect, as the principle of that journal is that a lie well stuck to is much better than the truth.

We have thus been impelled to state a few plain facts—not because we take pleasure in an exposure of the mendacity of some of our blatant cotemporaries, but because persistent falsehood required at least, a word of reply; and in concluding have this to say of the GAZETTE circulation, that we are satisfied with it, and have every assurance that our many patrons who favor us with their advertisements feel that they are putting their money where it will do the most good.

Rocky Mountain Birds and Minerals.

We visited yesterday a well arranged and extensive collection of beautiful and rare specimens of minerals, precious stones, gold, silver, copper, galena, &c., &c., together with a small, but very choice variety of birds, all gathered during several years' wanderings among the Rocky mountains, by a Pittsburgh gentleman who takes pleasure in exhibiting them without charge, in a room over the American Bank, where a few days more the curious in such matters can see them. We did not learn what disposition the owner of the collection proposes to make of it, but we hope some one of our wealthy citizens will step up for sale, secure them to be preserved in this city in his private cabinet, or what would be still better, donate them to the Western University to be added to its already fine collection.

The Revisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Revision yesterday morning, R. H. Lindsay, of the Seventh ward, presented his certificate of election as Revisor for the unexpired term S. McElhenny. The Board decided that they had no knowledge of any vacancy, as Mr. McElhenny was present and acting in his official capacity. It was also suggested that the certificate presented was worthless, even if a vacancy did exist. The members of the Election Board had no authority to give a certificate of election. It must be issued by the Prothonotary. The question of the existence of a vacancy was finally referred to the City Solicitor. The following appeals were disposed of. John Musgrave, Fifth ward, valuation of brick dwelling reduced from $2,160 to $1,800. N. F. Casey secured the reduction of the value of one two-story brick house from $3,600 to $2,700. Also a reduction on two two-story brick houses, from $4,500 to $3,550. Thos. Dunn, Sixth ward, valuation on brick house reduced from $2,400 to $2,250. Wm. A. Sargeant, valuation on brick house reduced from $2,250 to $2,000. B. Rafferty, for L. Gazzali, dwelling on Diamond street, Third ward. Assessed valuation, $3,150; reduced to $3,000.

Magazines.

The *Galaxy* came to us this month freighted with its usual amount of interesting matter. This magazine is too well known to the reading and cultured public to need praise or extravagant encomiums. Among its contents are special articles from such gifted writers as Justin McCarthy, Richard Grant White, Joel Benton and Richard B. Kimball. The *Galaxy* explains what is meant by "Specie Payment," a subject of great interest to the people at present. "The Old Time Spirits" is a New England sketch, strange in style and intensely interesting. Besides these, there is the usual amount of other first-class reading matter.

Fresh and bright and sparkling comes to us this month *St. Nicholas* that paragon of perfection among magazines for boys and girls. The last number is, if possible, to be an improvement upon its predecessors; or perhaps we think so of the "last" number always because it is so fresh —a banquet untouched and yet irresistibly attractive. The current number contains further chapters of the serials by Mrs. Alcott and Mr. Trowbridge, a number of shorter selections, in prose and poetry, and is profusely illustrated. The young folks will be delighted with it.

Scribner's for March has come to hand, so full of good things that we hardly know which to taste first. The publishers announce that the November, December, January, and February numbers (all the numbers of the present volume) are out of print, though of some of them, new editions have already been reprinted.

The new editions of these numbers will be ready about February 20th. The November and December numbers cannot be supplied until a little later, owing to the largely increased edition of the current number. The current number contains articles from Albert Rhodes, Edmund Clarence Steadman, Jules Verne, Mary P. Thacher, C. S. Kolbin, and poetry by Joaquin Miller, A. W. Duffield, G. P. Lathrop, John G. Saxe, and others. The most noticeable features of the editorial departments are Dr. Holland's papers on Criticism and Preaching; a summing up of the "Sex in Education" controversy, and a "new departure" in the "Etchings" department, which is much longer and more varied than ever before.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY.

The Matter Discussed by the Allegheny Finance Committee and Vetoed.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly presiding. The first matter taken up was the draft of an Act of Assembly relative to the classification of property into three classes, namely city, suburban, and agricultural; the first to be taxed at full rates, second at two-thirds rate and the latter at one-half rate. A number of parties residing in the Tenth and Eleventh wards were present, and addressed the committee at length. They claimed that they paid taxes, such as for fire and police purposes, for which they received no benefit whatever, and therefore they should not be compelled to pay full rates. Several members of the committee opposed the bill as they considered its provisions unfair and that it discriminated in favor of the new wards against the old ones, and also that some of the provisions were not suitable. The bill was discussed at considerable length when Mr. Callery moved to postpone action until the next meeting, before which the matter could be more fully examined into. Several parties interested asked that the motion be withdrawn as the bill was now before the Legislature, and asked that immediate action be taken. Mr. Callery then withdrew his motion. Mr. Wachob moved to report to Councils in favor of the approval of the bill. Mr. Smith moved to amend that they report adverse to the approval of the bill, and that our representatives in Harrisburg be requested to oppose its passage. After some further discussion the amendment of Mr. Smith was adopted.

A sub-committee was appointed to examine into the petitions of B. Gray for exoneration from the payment of an assessment for the widening of Jackson street.

Adjourned.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral:

$20,000 to loan on mortgages.

For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.

GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Try them, the *Nic-Nac Cream Biscuit*. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co. TF

SUFFRAGISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Regular Monthly Meeting—Address by Miss Hindman—Suffragists and the Transit of Venus.

A regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Assodation was called for last Thursday evening, but owing to some misunderstanding no arrangements being made for their accommodation, the meeting was postponed until last evening. Miss Matilda Hindman occupied the chair. In referring to the suffrage tracts which they proposed to distribute among the people, she called special attention to the message of Governor Campbell vetoing the bill to abolish female suffrage in Wyoming Territory. It had worked so well there that in one of the hardest towns in the territory, all of the saloons, gambling hells and houses of ill fame had been abolished in two years time. Judge Heaman, of the same territory, had also written an opinion upon women as jurors, in which he said they were a complete success. George W. Curtis' lecture forms one of the series of tracts also. She then proceeded to give a short address upon

WOMAN AND OUR STATE LAWS.

In many of the States there has been a great change in the laws relating to the status of women within the last fifty years. The men claim that the laws are better for the women than for the men, but where is the man who will change places with the woman, as relative to the law? Blackstone well said that during married life woman's existance was almost if not wholly suspended. The life eyes of the law she is dead. In later days there has been a public attempt to restore her to life, which apparently does not. It was twenty-five years ago this winter that this State passed the "Woman's property law." A lady of this city deserves the greatest credit for securing the passage of that bill, imperfect as it was. It does not give her the right to hold property, but simply secures her against the squandering of property once belonging to her, by her husband. This has been the means of saving a great many homes to unfortunate wives and children. Afterwards a law was passed giving a married woman the control of her own earnings, by swearing that her husband was incompetent to properly use them.

A woman may work and earn enough to buy property, get the deeds made in her own name, have the money to pay it in case of necessity, but it can be mortgaged by the husband. If a woman, who has a property given to her, or has it in her possession, dies, the income all goes to the husband, and the children only get the benefit of it during his life, whether he be father or step-father to them, at his pleasure. An instance of the evils of this came to this city. The woman died leaving two children. She had property enough to support them well, but her dissolute husband squandered and allowed the children to be supported by charity. They were sent to a friend in New Jersey by money raised by members of the Pittsburgh bar. Shortly after this one of them died from the effects of exposure.

I am glad to know that a bill is now before our Legislature giving a woman the right to possess, hold and dispose of her own property. It is supported by Mr. Rutan and Mr. Anderson, for which they are entitled to a great deal of credit. It is now if a woman is simply an agent of her husband. She cannot be the guardian of her own children, she cannot make a contract, sign a receipt, or become connected with property in the sight of the law. In fact she becomes a legal nonentity when she is married, no matter how worthless her husband may be. Is this common justice? Is it right? Is man's code consistent with it? In this respect our civilization progresses slowly. The Roman law was much better, as regards the right of property for women, than ours. The old Saxon law, upon which ours was founded was especially severe upon women, according to her no rights above that of an alien or a servant.

The address, though brief, was full of interesting details and smacked of much originality, and was listened to with marked attention by the audience.

SUFFRAGISTS AND THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins read an entertaining paper on the above subject, basing her remarks upon the newspaper paragraph which stated that the funds were insufficient, that "had the day been so cloudy that the transit of Venus could not have been observed, no woman in the land would have been disappointed in the least, but had it been dining and raining so that the ladies must have dried their washing, there would have been such a howl that the day would not have been soon forgotten." She ventured boldly into the disputed grounds, and intimated that women would not be such a blundering nation were it not for the men. Women, she argued, only needed the opportunities to become as proficient in the business world as the men, and all men devotes much attention to the development of their physical systems as the Spartans, the race would soon become as great, physically, as they, or did they have nothing more to concern them than woman? If they could soon be guilty of as many weaknesses as they; would paint, powder, wear flowers in their hair and delight in the possession of small white hands.

The essay was well written and the audience gave evidence of having been well entertained by its reading.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

A. H. Steele and Hiram Steele, partners as Steele & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. Bankrupts' petition for discharge presented, and an order was made for their final examination before Register Rogers, of Franklin.

Bown & Heckert, debtors, New Castle. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed on Wednesday, and on motion of their solicitor the case was referred to Register Harper.

John S. Bayard, bankrupt, Waynesburg. Assignees' report of sales of real estate presented and confirmed absolute.

A. T. McCarty, bankrupt, Tioga county. The opinion of Register Smith regarding the distribution of the fund in the hands of the assignee presented, approved and distribution ordered accordingly.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

A verdict was returned for plaintiff in the sum of $9,242 25 in the case of Wm. Whigham et al., partners as the Commercial Banking Company vs. Robert Haney, previously reported.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Kate Marion vs. Marion Kennedy. Jury out.

Bakewell, Pears & Co., vs. John Story; on trial before Judge White.

S. S. Watters & Co., vs. Wm. Connelly. Verdict for plaintiff for $268.

Wm. Buenti vs. Shoenberger & Co. Jury out.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Eliza A. Elliott, indicted with Caleb and Mary Gardner for assault and battery, defendant was found not guilty, and the costs were divided.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. and Jacob Gardner, charged with the felonious assault and battery, on oath of Alexander King, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Catharine Heilberg, Samuel Paisley,
Wm. Tunn et al., Wolda Barry,
Patrick Shack (2), John Miller,
Frank Burch, Edward Perrett,
J. D. McGovern, David Schmidt et al.,
Wm. Riley, Bennard Speck,
John Kinnahal, Geo. Gillespie,
Geo. Hutchison.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Work Ordered in Allegheny City—The Federal Street Grade once More.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. W. W. Ackley presiding.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the grading and paving of Buchanan street, on Troy Hill.

An ordinance was also ordered for grading and paving Kerr street, from Preble avenue to the P. F. W. & C. R. R.

The ordinance which was before the Committee last year for the changing of the grade of Federal street, from the bridge to Ohio street, was taken up and after some discussion it was decided to have the ordinance printed and reported to Councils at the next meeting.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Gerst alley, from its present terminus to Mill street, was ordered; as was also an ordinance for a main sewer in Hanover street and McGlure avenue, from Patton's fourth alley to Muir river.

The Street Commissioners were directed to employ none but men who have families to support.

Messrs. Voegtly, McRoberts and Schmidt were appointed a sub-committee to see the parties interested in regard to the Concord street sewer.

After attending to several other matters of minor importance, the committee adjourned.

SERIOUS COASTING ACCIDENT.

A Boy Dangerously Injured.

Last evening, shortly after five o'clock, an accident occurred on James street, Allegheny, to a little boy named Cassius Bennett, who is thirteen years of age, which will probably result fatally. It appears that he, as is often the habit of boys, lay down on his sled and started down the sheet of ice in the middle of the street in that way. When he reached North avenue he was going at such a rapid rate that he was unable to stop, and he was carried in front of the wheels of a butcher's wagon, which was crossing James street. He was knocked off his sled, and the front wheel passed over his breast, and the rear wheel dragged him along the ground a short distance until the horses were stopped. He was at once picked up and carried to his home on Second street, near Cedar avenue, and Dr. Dick summoned, who found on examination that three of his ribs were broken, and he believed that the pleura, the cover of the lungs was punctured, in which case the result will probably be fatal.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George K. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright.

MWF

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penchings of Passing Events.

....Thousands of skaters yesterday glided over the ice on the Allegheny river.

....After two months rest the mail department of the American Iron Works started up yesterday.

....Archy McVicker, of Farmington, Fayette county, died unexpectedly on Tuesday morning, 16th inst.

....Annie Rogers, a little girl, was knocked down on Carson street yesterday by a coal team and severely, but not seriously, injured.

....An unusually interesting revival is sweeping over the East End. All the churches are feeling its influence, and great good is being done.

....The hill wards on the South Side want better protection from fire, and suggest that extinguishers and hook and ladder trucks be supplied.

....The fire plug at the corner of Green and Chestnut streets, Allegheny, bursted yesterday, and for a short time the streets were flooded with water.

....The water pipes on several of the streets in Allegheny are frozen solid, and many fire plugs have also succumbed to the chilling embrace of the Frost King.

....At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the grain and produce dealers contributed liberally for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers.

....It is reported that a number of families who are getting aid from the Poor Board on the South Side, are not in need at all, but can live very comfortably without it.

....There was a slight fire yesterday morning in the packing department of the glass and lamp store of J. P. Smith & Sons, on Liberty street. But little damage was done.

....The City Property Committee met last night and ordered gas connections to be made with the thirty-sixth ward station house. This was the only business transacted.

....Judge not, lest ye be judged," was a copy recently "set" by a teacher in one of our public schools. Doubtless that teacher considers spelling one of the ornamental branches.

....Any party having new and startling information to offer relative to George IV., Mrs. Fitzherbert, and the mysterious book, can get it all published in the GAZETTE at our usual advertising rates.

....The firm of Wolf, Walters & Co. on the P. V. & C. Railroad, delivered to the South Side Aid Society, free of charge, 1,300 bushels of coal. The miners donated the labor and the road hauled it free.

....Go from home for news. This from the Forest *Republican*: "Allegheny desires to be divorced from Pittsburgh, and prays the Legislature to dissolve the relation. Pittsburgh doesn't seem to care much."

....Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of John Maloy, found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Eleventh and Penn streets. Verdict: "Death from intemperance."

....The heating apparatus in the schools of the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, being unable to furnish the necessary amount of calorie during the cold weather, the schools were obliged to suspend.

....One fight only occurred on the South Side on Tuesday. That was between Thos. Hadden and John Rosenmiller. The quarrel grew out of the recent political controversy. The former got a bad head put on him, for which he sued the latter.

....A freight train on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., broke an axle near Alliance, Ohio, yesterday, and three several cars off of the track. The wheels were broken and the injured that the noon express was delayed six hours. No person hurt.

....The narrow guage fever is raging in Washington and Greene counties, and the prospects are that the first locomotive in two places will be built this year. A road for Bethany, W. Va., to connect with the Atlantic & South Eastern line, is talked of.

....The election returns are being counted by two of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court. John C. Petty, James Fleming, Uzziah Stewart, John Sargeant and Thomas Patterson were appointed clerks. It will take two or three days to complete the job.

....A meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors was held yesterday at the Penitentiary for the purpose of instituting proceedings against the recent escape of McMullen, but after a brief session, and without taking any action, the Board adjourned to meet again this afternoon.

....Yesterday evening one of the lady passengers in the car on the Panhandle train was taken suddenly ill at the Union Depot. She was so bad that she could not be taken to one of the rooms of the hotel. Her name was not learned, but the child is doing as well as could be born in a palace.

....Early yesterday morning the range in the residence of Mrs. John S. Hall, at the corner of Market and Walnut streets, Allegheny, blew up, with a loud report, scattering the whole neighborhood. The family's valuable Esquimaux dog, which was lying in front of the range, was struck by several of the fragments and killed.

....Mr. Coulter, who has been having so much trouble with the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of the Zion colored church, on Diamond alley, alleges that the pastor has been calling him a devil again. Next he was crowded out of the front seat which he has occupied for years, and last night he was to inforce and restrain the Reverend from calling him a devil from the pulpit.

....Frank Billings was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining boarding under false pretenses from T. A. Baldwin, on Water street. He refused to give bail for his appearance before Alderman Arthurs. The case was then continued because he was a Jew, and that he was guilty of corrupt conduct in settling other cases. The prosecutor and the constable for the public offices is well stated in law. Every citizen has a right to discuss the character of the candidates; but he must be ready, if brought into Court, to show a charge to be true, or show the jury that he had reasonable grounds to believe them to be true. He can defend on these grounds, but not on any others. This is the rule, gentlemen, and you must have it before we can find, or we could have no election without bloodshed. The alleged libelous article charges that Col. Bayne did something illegal because defendant was a Jew. Such a charge is a very grave one, and a man who would be guilty of such a thing is not fit to remain in society. You must take all the evidence into consideration, but the best evidence, the best test is the article itself. That is the means. It is what charged that he corruptly settled certain cases. If you think that the defendant meant that Col. Bayne was merely negligent, you should find, it would be libel; but it is for you to determine what was meant by the article. I will not go over the points of the testimony that has been very ably done by the counsel. I will call attention to the principles of truth, you will remember that the defendant cannot defend by showing that some one told him that such was the case. If he had made a proper investigation and found that the charges were true and well founded belief that the charges were true, he could have defended on such grounds.

Judge Collier then submitted the case, urging the jury to consider it calmly and dispassionately, to rise above the matter among themselves, consider the case calmly and in accordance with the law and the testimony. Sealed verdict returned.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

Resolutions Adopted at Yesterday's Meeting.

A slim meeting of the Taxpayers' Union was held yesterday afternoon at the accustomed place. The only business transacted was the presentation, by Judge Mellon, from the Committee on Municipal Works, of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the Water Committee or its Mechanical Engineer; their course throughout, in the most charitable light which can be put on it, has been a series of blunders, fatally so, financially, legally and financially. It is there was nothing else, their course in the "foundations" business is sufficient to create disgust. The combination of the offices, duties and functions of Water Commissioner, Water Contractor, material man, inspector of the work, and estimator of the pay rolls, all in one and the same man is worse than a mere irregularity.

Resolved, That for the city to borrow more money, to be spent under such management, is an outrage on the citizens; and even if the work was in better hands, as the city is in no condition to pay, and has no immediate need for more water, but by increasing the water rents, or increasing any other kind of taxes, and as there is a well founded belief that the constitutional limit of her borrowing power has been already reached, if it is not exceeded, it would be a gross wrong on the citizens, as well as a fraud on the bond purchasers, to issue more bonds under the circumstances.

Resolved, That under present circumstances, and in view that the built up parts of the city need no greater water supply than they have now, and are fully supplied with water, and in view also of manufacturing interests and population, and the rural districts are protesting against the water extension to them, or having to pay for what they don't need, it would be folly to go ahead with the work for the present than to borrow money to carry it on.

Resolved, That in the event of legislation being obtained to issue more bonds, our Representatives in the Legislature from this county be instructed to oppose the same, on the ground that the constitutional limit has been reached; and if issued before the case is decided, to give notice to the public against their sale, in case the decision of the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia and two Pittsburgh papers.

The resolutions were debated for a while and finally adopted. A committee, of which Judge Mellon was named as chairman, was appointed to investigate the Board of Health, after which the meeting adjourned.

AN ALLEGHENY COUNCILMAN'S SEAT IN QUESTION.

A Member of Select Council said to be Ineligible to Office.

It appears that some of the citizens of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, who are dissatisfied with the result of Tuesday's election in that ward, are going to attempt to have the vote of the fourth district entirely thrown out. On the morning of the election the election officers got the wrong ballot box at the Mayor's office, and on opening it, it was found that they had no registry list of the voters of the district. An effort was made to get the list, but none could be found, so the Board proceeded to hold the election without the list, contrary to the election law, and it is said they also failed to make the returns prove that they received a like distrust in the manner it was done, it will change the result of the election somewhat. If the entire vote of the ward is counted, Mr. Callery will be elected for Select, and Messrs. Landis and Moss for Common Council, and Mr. Wehner for Alderman; but if this district is thrown out, Henry Gerwig will have a majority of ten votes for Select, and Messrs. Joel Smith and John Fielding will be elected to Common Council, and D. Neillie for Alderman.

ALDERMANIC CONTESTS.

Just After the Battle—Some of the Vanquished Not Satisfied with Results.

Aldermanic contests seem to be popular just now. Some of the vanquished warriors of Tuesday's fierce fray seem to be dissatisfied with the results, and there is trouble ahead. Already the preliminaries have been arranged in several districts for contests, and this morning we have a little addition to the record.

In the First ward there is to be a contest between Messrs. M. F. Cassiday and Andrew Humbert, the former being the successful candidate. The grounds of the contest in this direction are that it appears that after the last election the ballot-boxes were sealed up, and by mistake the registry list was put in one of them. Some time after the Register had said list, he would be able to add to the list, and desired to get it for that purpose. He could not do so without opening one of the boxes. He took the Judge of the Election with him a few days ago, and opened the box at the Commissioner's office. The box that was opened did not contain the ballots, but had the registry list which was wanted. The defeated candidate now claims that it was illegal, as the law expressly says none of the ballots shall be opened until the day of the election, and on this ground the contest is based, and preliminary proceedings were entered yesterday.

In the Second ward also there is to be a contest on the ground of illegal voting. The charge made there is that several parties voted four or five times, which, of course, is not "according to Hoyle," hence the cry for redress.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it once and see how ugly and dirty it is as a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using a stove (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal.

T. F.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George K. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright.

MWF

Save and Accumulate.

There is nothing that accumulates so rapidly as interest. All time deposits in the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny, draw interest. MWF

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street.

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & CO.'S, 84 Wood street.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Cotton active, with sales of 5,500 bales; good ordinary 15½c; low middling to strict low middling 15½@15¾c; middling to strict middling 16@16⅛c; good middling 16¼@16⅜c; receipts 3,561 bales; exports to continent 500 bales; to Great Britain, 6,500 bales; stock 284,304 bales; unsold last evening 141,800 bales; on shipboard 140,000 bales.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Cattle ⅛@⅜c lower, owing to the liberal supply; very best 5½@6c; first quality 4¾@5c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3¾@4¼c; middling fair 4¾@4½c; receipts 2,088 head; sales 1,300. Hogs: receipts 7,347 head, a large proportion of which were common and sloaty; prices were fully maintained for good quality, with a downward tendency for common; sales at 9¾@9¾c. Sheep: the supply exceeded the demand, with a downward tendency; sales at 4½@7¼c; receipts 3,228.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Opera House is doubly attractive this week, because of the gifted lady who enacts the part of *Princess Elizabeth* and the excellent play in which she appears. "Twixt Axe and Crown" is said to be true to history, the author not having sacrificed facts for the sake of fiction. Indeed, there was no necessity for doing so, because the occurrences of centuries ago, historical legacies which have been transmitted to us with the added charm of peculiar customs and manners, have been enriched with the passage of years, and far transcend the creations of the romancist. The play is an unusually fine one, and in the hands of Mrs. Rousby the principal part is ably interpreted. She is an exceedingly graceful woman, and strides the stage with ease and smoothness. Her enunciation is pure, and the tones of her voice sweet, yet full and strong. Her personal and mental charms place her above the average. Mr. Frank Evans, who personates the character of *Edward Courtenay*, is a faithful, conscientious actor, and is growing in favor. Mr. Crompton as *Gardiner*, and Miss Troy as *Queen Mary*, have performed their parts quite satisfactorily. The part of *Sir John Harrington* fits Mr. Owen tolerably well, but there is not enough comedy in it for him to shine as he knows how.

English Opera Bouffe.

The operas of "Madame L'Archiduc" and "Genevieve de Brabant" will be presented on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week at Library Hall by the famous Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company. Emily Soldene, of whom much has been heard by all of whom little is known here, stands high in her calling. She is accompanied, it is said, by a good troupe.

Academy of Music.

An evening of Italian opera is announced for to-morrow at the Academy of Music when the Strakosch troupe. Bellini's "La Somnambula," will be presented and rendered by a company comprising Donadio, prima donna, Benfratelli, tenor and Florini, basso. The sale of seats commences this morning at Kleber's, on Wood street.

Mrs. Scott Siddons.

This eminent actress appears at Library Hall next Tuesday evening, in one of her enjoyable dramatic readings. Seraphael, the boy pianist, will lend his assistance to increase the pleasure of the entertainment.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The hardships and perilous adventures of border life will be presented during the early part of next week by men who have participated in and know something about them, such as W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," Kit Carson, Jr. and others who have acted as the pioneers of civilization.

Masonic Hall.

This afternoon and evening the renowned Tom Thumb, who has been heard of almost wherever the English language reaches, is assisted by his wife Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren give one of their laughable entertainments at Masonic Hall. It will be repeated to-morrow.

Germania Orchestra.

The programme of the concert to be given this afternoon at Library Hall by the Germania Orchestra and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg organization has yet presented to the music loving public. Miss Anna Rosenberg is announced for two piano solos. Seats can be purchased at Gildenfenny & Hess', J. Zweidinger's and Gus. Toerge's stores.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

SEE AMUSEMENT COLUMNS for entertainments to-night.

MRS. ROUSBY takes her first and only benefit at the Opera House this evening.

MISS EMILY SOLDENE and her renowned troupe will give one night and the English Opera Bouffe next week at Library Hall.

THE reserved seats for the Strakosch Italian Opera, Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, are being rapidly taken, at Kleber's.

BUFFALO BILL will appear in his startling drama of "Life on the Plains," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Monday and the two succeeding evenings.

NILSSON has got another engagement, and will make the tour of France accordingly. Mr. Nilsson is to be permitted to accompany her on the express condition he behaves himself.

THE beautiful Mrs. Scott Siddons (whose previous elegant entertainments in this city were largely patronized) and the wonderful boy protege Seraphael, will give recitations, music and comedy, at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

THE great and original Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren will appear in a variety of performances at Masonic Hall, this afternoon and evening, and to-morrow afternoon and evening. Everybody will pay their respects to them during their stay.

NO REGISTRY LIST.

Alleged Election Irregularities in the Allegheny Fourth Ward—The Matter to be Taken to Court.

It appears that some of the citizens of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, who are dissatisfied with the result of Tuesday's election in that ward, are going to attempt to have the vote of the fourth district entirely thrown out. On the morning of the election the election officers got the wrong ballot box at the Mayor's office, and on opening it, it was found that they had no registry list of the voters of the district. An effort was made to get the list, but none could be found, so the Board proceeded to hold the election without the list, contrary to the election law, and it is said they also failed to make the returns prove that they received a like distrust in the manner it was done, it will change the result of the election somewhat. If the entire vote of the ward is counted, Mr. Callery will be elected for Select, and Messrs. Landis and Moss for Common Council, and Mr. Wehner for Alderman; but if this district is thrown out, Henry Gerwig will have a majority of ten votes for Select, and Messrs. Joel Smith and John Fielding will be elected to Common Council, and D. Neillie for Alderman.

DIED.

McINTIRE—February 15, 1875, in the borough of Jacksonville, Indiana co., Pa., LIZZIE K. McINTIRE, aged 16 years, 6 months, 6 days, only child of H. B. and H. M. McIntire.

DRAYO—On Wednesday morning, February 17, WILLIAM G. DRAYO, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, 38th street, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

SCHOYER—On Wednesday night, February 17, MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of A. and Amelia A. Schoyer, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, Balkam street, Allegheny city, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER.

RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812.26.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
43 SOUTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Ward's Bread
BAKERY,
269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
fe17-1mdp

Seeds! Trees! Flowers!
Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Reliable Vegetable Seeds,
Choice Flower Seeds,
Greenhouse Plants,
Cut Flowers,
Wholesale and retail by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Is now receiving direct his
Fall and Winter Importations.
Cor. Penn Avenue and 6th St.

J. A. ..... W. H. H
S. Bradley & Sons,
Woolen Manufacturers of
FANCY BARRED FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL
BLUE AND ALBION JEANS,
SUPERIOR KNITTING YARNS.
Of all colors and numbers, suitable for Knitting machinery, guaranteed all Wool.
FACTORY, RIVER AVENUE,
Below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

KNAKE & M'GINN,
Sole Agents for the
Arion, New York and Shoninger, Philadelphia,
PIANOS, and Dealers in
Estey Organs.
PRICES—Pianos, $300 to $750. Organs, from $60 to $500, according to style and finish.
Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books. Operas by different publishers, &c.
NO. 12 SIXTH ST.,
Late St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—BEST LAWRENCE COUNTY in barre's, for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
116 Water street, and 152 First avenue,

ADVERTISING.

The Reliable Agency of S. M. Pettengill & Co.

There is a science in advertising. Careless advertisers will throw away a great deal of money without accomplishing great results. To advertise properly, the advertiser must understand his business thoroughly, and know where to secure the best medium for advertising his special goods. Some papers are good for one branch of business and not so good for another. All these points must be thoroughly understood by the man who would secure the greatest benefits from the money he invests in advertising. But every man cannot be as thoroughly posted on this score as he should be; hence the great usefulness of a reliable advertising agency such as that of Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York.

This house was founded over a quarter of a century ago, and has grown so large that there are branch houses in Boston and Philadelphia, all of which are very prosperous. It is managed on the principle of giving the very greatest return to the advertiser for his money. This result is accomplished by the fact of the enormous business of the agency whereby it is enabled to command greater privileges from the publishers of newspapers than could be had by the advertiser direct. The agency contracts for a certain space in all the papers, and is responsible for filling that. The publishers get their money and have no trouble in collecting the bills. In this way the agency secures lower rates, and the profit is divided with the advertisers. Thus all parties are satisfied.

But there is another advantage with this agency in addition to those named. The house has not blown its own trumpet vociferously, but has carefully attended to business, and has thus given the most perfect satisfaction to both publishers and patrons. In a business record of over a quarter of a century, there has rarely been a dispute between it and its patrons. Every transaction is conducted upon the strictest principles of integrity, and the name of the firm, with all who have been dealing with it, is a synonym for business honesty and honor. The record is one of which the firm has just reason to be proud.

The agency is thus reliable so far as the management of its business is concerned, but it is invaluable to the advertiser in another direction. The senior member of the firm, Mr. S. M. Pettengill, gives personal supervision to all its business, and he unrestrictedly devotes every detail of his time and attention to the same. He was trained under the most accomplished advertising agent that was ever known—the man who has been justly recognized in his day as the father of the advertising agency system. how to shape his advertisement to attract most attention; the time to advertise and the extent. All these points are essential to complete success, and it is by special attention to them that this house has achieved such distinguishing success.

The agency of Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co confessedly leads all other institutions